The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,895—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1883.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. FRIDAY.
WALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
— CLYDE.....	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
L. CARRAT.....	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
— SUEZ.....	2887	500	C. G. Ferrins	..23rd ,,
L. MENETIA.....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,
— VE...				

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and DIRECT to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

To MARSEILLES—Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
KAISAR-I-HIND..	3700		E. G. Stead	.. 2nd Nov.
PERIM.....	2600		A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES.....	3500		G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S COMPANIES

UNITED WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st and GENOA on the 24th calling at of each month, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. £ 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 340		II do..... 360	
III do..... 150		III do..... 155	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 10
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 8
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 6
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 12

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	2sth Nov.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin	3,000	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE steamship PRINCIPIA, 2749 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 30th instant. Has splendid accommodation for first class passengers. The steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, and her saloon and cabins are open for inspection.

Apply on board to CAPTAIN KERNISH, or to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, adjourned this day, will be held in the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of October, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1883.

By Order,

RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE,
Manager of the Company in Bombay.

Broach Cotton Co.'s Office, Bombay, October 20, 1883.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the SUPPLY of 3,000 (three thousand) tons of SOUTH WALES COAL and 500 (five hundred) tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock noon, on the 27th October, 1883, at his office, 19, Apollo-street, Fort.

No tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in cash or currency notes.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 3rd November, 1883.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender, apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department 19, Apollo-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,490 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz., cash, Rs. 7 12
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of

SEVERAL HUNDRED ALBUMS.
NEWEST DESIGNS
and
LATEST NOVELTIES.

Purchasers should avail themselves of an early opportunity to inspect this HANDSOME SELECTION.

Prices from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 100 cash.

The largest stock of FANCY GOODS in India now on view at TREACHER AND CO.'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

REQUIRED a LADY who, for the work's sake, would be willing to Superintend the Girls' Department of the Cathedral High School, and take charge of a Boarding Establishment in connection with that School. Apply by letter with references to the undersigned.

P. L. SHARPIN,
Honorary Secretary.

29, Marine Lines.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Crowns and Coronations	4	12
Eade's Diphtheria	2	0
How He Won Her? (a novel)	1	4
Three Fair Daughters (a novel)	1	4
Gladstone's Secondary Batteries	1	12
Shelby's Workshop Appliances	3	0
From Do Nothing How	1	12
The Snow-Queen	3	4
Decorator's Assistant	1	12
Marvin's Our Public Offices	0	10
Rawlinson's Hygiones	1	12
Reed's Engineer's Hand-Book	6	4
Philiberta	1	4
All Fault	1	4
A Pair of Madcaps	0	10
Boy's Own Annual	4	12
Girl's Own Annual	4	12
Great Artist Watteau	1	12

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

26th Oct. 1883.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for the Company will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1883, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby-row.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C. E., the Company's Engineer and Architect, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily...	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
30	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
21	8	... Fine Old ...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
17	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...		0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

Mutton in 1 lb. Tins.	Patent prepared Barley.
Beef ,, ,,	Maize Meal.
Brawn ,, ,,	Maizena.
Pork Sausages ,,	Cornflour.
Sheeps Tongues 2 lb. Tins.	Bate's Farinaceous Food for Infants.
Jams 1 lb. Tins.	Corned Beef.
Mustard ¼ lb. Tins.	Rabbit and Onions.
Butter.	

Also

English, American, French and Indian Oilmanstores and Condiments. Fresh supplies always in stock at the lowest cash rates, to wholesale and retail Purchasers.

Cumballa Hill (Branch).

Beer, Wines, Spirits and Ærated Waters of the best quality supplied.

W. J. ESSAI,

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE RIGHT HON.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST LONDON-MADE, ALL NEW GOODS.

Gent.'s Overland Trunks, stout japanned canvas	Rs. 27	0 to Rs. 36	0
Best quality, very durable	40	0 to 50	0
The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth	45	0 to 50	0
Ladies' Dress Trunks, or Imperials...	45	0 to 60	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux, self-closing	55	0 to 125	0
Railway Portmanteaux, tan waterproof canvas	12	0 to 48	0
Vade-Mecums, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0 to 44	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	36	0 to 56	0
Hide, Hand, or Carriage Bags	12	0 to 29	0
Courier Bags	10	0 to 14	0
Wide Opening Bags, best hide leather	20	0 to 29	0
Ladies' Fitted Toilet Bags	65	0 to 70	0
Ladies' Morocco Bags, sterling silver fittings.	100	0 to 175	0
Gent.'s Fitted Bags	75	0 to 150	0
Gent.'s Solid Leather Dressing Cases.	19	0 to 40	0
Tan or White Bags, for soiled linen...	5	12 to 8	8

RUG-STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cash Discount.—Two annas in the Rupee, equal to 12½ per cent.

OUR SHOW-ROOM FOR TRUNKS AND BAGS OFFERS A SPLENDID CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

RICHA[illegible]N AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA[illegible]NHINE WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING [illegible]RM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MA[illegible]ERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and [illegible]eleworth Portable En[illegible]ines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledo[illegible]ian Hor[illegible]zontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Bilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's [illegible]ertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. S[illegible]anks's [illegible]team Hoists.
4, 6, 7, [illegible] and 8 inch Gwy[illegible]Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Co[illegible]or's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double a[illegible]ared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and othe[illegible]
Portable and F[illegible]Mills.
Engineer's an[illegible]lant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, A[illegible]n of guaranteed quality.
GALVAN[illegible]ED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled I[illegible]ariety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGN[illegible]ES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

R[illegible]OSON AND CRUDDAS, BOBMAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS. Silver.				K[illegible]
Hunting	Rs. 30	to Rs. 80		Hunting .....
Half-hunting	,, 35	to ,, 85		Half-hunting
Crystal face	,, 40	to ,, 80		Crystal face..
Gold.				
Hunting	,, 65	to ,, 315		Hunting ....
Half-hunting	,, 85	to ,, 325		Half-hunting
Crystal face	,, 70	to ,, 320		Crystal face

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *compet[illegible]* Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND[illegible]

MORTON, MAJU[illegible]

INDIAN TEA EMPORI[illegible]

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased fa[illegible]

MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their [illegible]

tuents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried [illegible]

M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bomb[illegible]

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, on account of the DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th October, 1883.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1883, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1883, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1883-84 and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

હા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1883.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th Oct. to 27th Oct., 1883, both days inclusive.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions :—

TERMS :—Wholesale and Retail.

NOTE :—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...	Rs. 56
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c. ...	78
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c. ...	84
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers ...	95
Singer's [illegible] No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers ...	

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India :

2, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
Or to their Branch Offices :—
Hall Road, LAHORE ;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission ; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission ; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

NOTICES.

SEWAGE WORKS FOR SIMLA.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWAGE WORKS for Simla. Full particulars can be learned on application to

H. B. GOAD,
Secretary to the Municipality.

Simla, 18th Oct., 1883.

GREAT BARGAIN.

TO THE TRADE.—JUST ARRIVED 1,000 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

COMPRISING upwards of 400 DISTINCT DESIGNS of Folding, Prize, Extra-size and Chromo Cards, in the most beautiful varieties, from the FIRST HOUSE IN LONDON (all the higher priced cards are each in an envelope). Price only Rs. 100 ; or half (950) for Rs. 52 ; or quarter (475) for Rs. 27-8.

Complete detailed list of contents will be sent on enclosing stamp. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co., SERAMPORE.

N. B.—Smaller quantities can be had at special rates.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROUGHT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWA COMPANY

NOTICE.

RATES FOR GRAIN AND SEEDS.

ON and after the first November next the charges for CARRIAGE of GRAIN and SEED to Bombay will be REDUCED as shown below :—

	Per Maund. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Jabalpur and all stations up to Pagdal inclusive	From 0 10 9	to 0 9 6
From Nagpur and all stations up to Jalamb, including Khamgam	From 0 10 3	to 0 9 9
From Oomrawuttee	From 0 10 3	to 0 9 9

The rates from other stations remain the same.

Ed. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, 25th Oct. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF RATE FOR CARRIAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.

ON and after the 1st November next, the RATES for KEROSINE OIL booked over this Railway and through to foreign lines will be REDUCED as under, viz. :—

At owner's risk from Second to First Class.
At Company's risk from Third to Second Class.

The reduced rates from Bombay (Waree Bunder) to the following junctions with Foreign Lines, are under :—

	Owner's risk. First Class. Per Maund.	Comp-ny's risk. Second Class. Per Maund.
Wadi (Junction for Nizam's State Railway) ..... Rs.	0 12 3	Rs. 1 0 11
Wurdah (Junction for Wurdah Cent. St. Railway) ..... Rs.	0 15 1	Rs. 1 5 1
Nagpur (Junction for Nagpur and Chattisgurh St. Railway) ..... Rs.	1 0 6	Rs. 1 7 2
Khandwa (Junction for Rajputana-Malwa Railway)... Rs.	0 11 7	Rs. 0 15 11
Jabalpur (Junction for East Indian Railway) ..... Rs.	1 3 4	Rs. 1 11 3
Raichur (Junction for Madras Railway) ..... Rs.	0 14	Rs. 1 0 14

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

		Rs. a.
Linen damask for table cloth, 66" wide	per yard	1 4
,, ,, ,, 58"	,, ,,	1 0
,, ,, napkins	per doz	2 0
American drill suits, good fit	per suit	5 0
Tweed coat and trowsers ,,	at Rs. 10, 12 and 15	0
Cashmere ,, ,,	at Rs. 20 and 25	0
Broad cloth dress & evening suits at Rs. 50, 60, 70 and 80		0
Coloured broad cloth for Parsee coats, per coat	Rs. 15 and 20	0
Felt hats, by Ellwood	at Rs. 6 and 7	0
Coloured and white shirts	per doz Rs. 36	0
Gent's boots, hand sewn ..	per pair Rs. 6 and 10	0
,, shoes ...	per pair Rs. 5 and 6	0
Ladies' boots, cloth and kid .. ,, ,,	,, 5 and 6	0
,, shoes ,, and patent leather .. ,, ,,	,, 4 and 5	0
,, ostrich feathers, white and black, each ,,	3 and 4	0
,, silk gloves, 4 and 6 buttons .. ,, ,,	,, 1	0
Baby's christening cloaks and frocks, different prices		
,, fancy worked muslin frocks, each	Rs. 4 to 5	0
Warm shawls	at Rs. 5 to 10	0

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

Meadow-street, Fort, 26th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the ERECTION of CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS and of CAST-IRON PIPES and sundry FITTINGS for HOUSE CONNECTIONS in the district of Kamatipura.

2. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising :

1 Articles of Agreement,
2 Specification,
3 Bill of Quantities,
4 Schedule of Rates,
5 Form of Tender.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to DR. T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1883.

5. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, October, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
IOLANTHE,
IOLANTHE, IOLANTHE,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27TH OCT.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF
ANY OF SULLIVAN'S OPERAS.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
Act I—A Sylvan Glade.
Act II—The Houses of Parliament, London, by Night.
MOONLIGHT EFFECTS.
FULL CHORUS OF FAIRIES.
FULL CHORUS OF PEERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

THE EDEN THEATRE,
(OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER.)

PROPRIETOR.....JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER .....T. W. HUBBARD.

COMMENCE AT 9-15.
NOVEL, VARIED AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE — TO-NIGHT at the "EDEN." — NICOLO. / NICOLO. / NICOLO. / NICOLO. / NICOLO.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
This entertainment has SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS [illegible]LADIES AND CHILDREN, the entire performance [illegible]g given by Ladies [illegible]en witnessed by the
[illegible]DING F[illegible]ROPE AND AMERICA.
[illegible]ORTUNITY & MOST
[illegible]TAINMENT.
[illegible]ce to all classes.
[illegible]ISSION.
[illegible]..... Rs. 3.
[illegible]..... Re. 1.
[illegible]..... As. 8.
[illegible]rise at a quarter-past 9.
[illegible]UNDY & Co., Ld.

[illegible]KS will be CLOSED
[illegible]nd WEDNESDAY, the
[illegible]DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

[illegible]MSHED" PRINTING
[illegible] Limited.
[illegible]NARY GENERAL
[illegible]holders of the Bombay
[illegible]ompany, Limited, will be
[illegible] the Company, 5, Apollo-
[illegible]e 3rd November next, at
K. M. SHROFF,
[illegible]Secretary and Manager.

[illegible]DY.
[illegible]RAL IMPLEMENTS
[illegible]HINES
[illegible]nted with and found
[illegible]ul in India.
[illegible]BUCK.
[illegible] Post Free Re. 0-10.

[illegible]AND COMPANY,
[illegible]AY AND POONA.

[illegible] SUPERINTENDENT for
[illegible]SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and RE-
[illegible]ITUTION from 1st December, 1883.
[illegible]0 a month, with free quarters and a liberal
[illegible]on the actual profits derived from works
[illegible]t the Institution. A practical knowledge of
[illegible]hanical Engineering and a fair colloquial knowledge
Hindoostani being among the chief qualifications which
candidates are expected to possess. If a candidate who
may be found qualified in every other respect, but who
may be unacquainted with Hindoostani, is selected for the
post he will be paid a salary of only Rs. 125 a month until
he acquires a colloquial knowledge of the language.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be for-
warded before 20th November, 1883, to the address of
the Secretary, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory
Institution, No. 109, Kalbadevie-road.
By order of the Managing Committee of the
D. S. I. and R. Institution,
NARAYEN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 26th October, 1883.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 9th November at the Mill premises at Chinchpoogly, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1883.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Toolseydass Vurjdas, deceased.
4. To appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To consider and pass a resolution regarding an application made by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a contribution towards the maintenance of the proposed Hospital for Animals.
By order of the Board of Directors,
KHOOSHALI GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th October, 1883.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th Oct. to 9th November, 1883, both days inclusive.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.
GUTTÆ VITÆ Sizes 11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS ,, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS ,, Do. Do. Do.
LINCTUS SANCTUM, 2s. 9d.
MEDICAL ADVISERS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the undersigned.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,
A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff imparting a cooling sensation to the head.
Scented with Rose, Jessamine, Floral, Heliotrope.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROOF BROWN'S
HERBAL REMEDIES.

Acacian Balsam, per bottle	Rs.	2	8
Herbal Ointment, per pot, Ans. 12 and ...	,,	1	12
Renovating Pills, per box, Ans. 12 and	,,	1	12
Restorative Assimilant .....per bottle...	,,	2	8
Malefern Vermifuge	,,	2	0
Woodland Balm.....	,,	2	0
Liver Invigorator	,,	2	8
Blood Purifier	,,	2	8
Catarrh Cure	,,	2	8
Compleat Herbalist, per copy	,,	3	4

☞ Shakesperian Almanacs for 1883 will be sent free on application.
SOLE AGENTS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
WELLS' PREPARATIONS.
WELLS' LUNG AND THROAT BALSAM gives immediate relief to the sufferers from Lung and Throat diseases.
WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) BUCHU-PAIBA, a quick and complete cure for diseases in male and female.
WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) CONSTITUTION BITTER SYRUP, the great cleanser and purifier of Blood.
WELLS' (MOTHER SWAN'S) WORM SYRUP, infallible, tasteless remedy for Worms.
WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) INJECTION FLEUR, an indispensible adjunct to Buchu-paiba.
WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) LEAURELLE-OIL or Essence of Nature.
WELLS' ROUGH ON RATS, a great exterminator of Rats, Mice, Bugs, &c.
WELLS' ROUGH ON CORNS, a cure for hard or soft Corn, Bunion, &c.
☞ Pamphlets, giving full particulars, will be sent free on application.
APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISE[illegible]

TEMPLE BAR[illegible]
GRAND PROMENADE CONCE[illegible]

PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT.

OVERTURE.....	Stella Confidenta.....	Conradi.
ROMANZE	Stella Confidenta.....	Robante.
VALSE	Bosmerwald	Kopetzky
OVERTURE.....	Dichter und Bauer.....	Suppé.
QUARTET.....	Grosmütterlein	Langer.
POLKA	Nachtigall	Strauss.

PARTIE II.

POTPOURRI ...	English.....	Satta,
MAZURKA	Too late, my love	Gartner.
DUET	Gemma di Vergy	Donnizetti.
GALOP	Leichten Sinnes	Ziearer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The office of the abovenamed Company will be removed to No. 9, HORNBY ROW, from and after the 1st November next.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th Oct. 1883.

NOTICE.
THORNS AND ORANGE-BLOSSOMS,
A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Dora Thorne," "The Romance of a Black Veil," "A Broken Wedding Ring," &c.,
is commenced in
FAMILY HERALD PART for October, which also contains the continuation of
AT THE WORLD'S MERCY,
A NEW NOVEL, by a New Author.
And the conclusion of
LOVER AND LORD,
A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "A Shocking Scandal," "Peggy," &c.
FAMILY HERALD, Part for October.
The Daily Chronicle says :—
"This fa[illegible]agazine retains all its old interest and
Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part 485.
The Daily Argus says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."
Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD, Part for October.
The Darling Downs Gazette says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."
The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.
London : W. Stevens, 421, Strand ; and at all Newsvendors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines 1[illegible]e, 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PATENT "GEM" AIR GUNS, a most excellent Instrument for practice and entertainment in Halls, Gardens, &c. From 40 to 60 yards they give a precise and powerful shot.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

PRATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

JUST UNPACKED Moustache Guard Cups and Saucers, Fancy Centre-pieces, and many other fancy articles for presentation.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. COUNSELL is removing business from Byculla to No. 5, HORNBY ROW, Fort, next to Geyer's.

AUCTION SALE of Captain Downing's valuable household furniture at No. 19, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, prize bred FOX-TERRIER, thoroughly broken to Ferrets and every game. Apply S. S. BASSANO, Prince's Dock.

BILLIARDS.—A MATCH of 1,000 up will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING (Saturday), play commencing at 9 p.m.

TRY the Provision Cash Stores for your Christmas requirements before going anywhere else. Well worth your and inspection.—W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE SALE of rich Table Ornaments, Parian Statues and Busts, &c., will take place to-day at 1 p.m. at 11, Meadow-street.—SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

MISS JENNY ADAIR has just taken charge of the Oriental Refreshment Rooms in Marine Street, and shall be happy to welcome all cheerful constituents, with her very best attention and good wishes.

GREAT BARGAIN in real silver watch chains with spring swivels, at Rs. 7 each.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a small upper storeyed HOUSE in Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club. Apply to F. ROWLAND.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. Joan Mahomed & Co., 10, Meadow-str.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES in Paris Sweets, Xmas Cards, Mechanical Toys, Photo. Albums, Perambulators, Spring and Rocking Horses, Steam Toys. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £500,000 per annum.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID [illegible]—Fram[illegible]s Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, ap[illegible]DAK. Dak Supplier in or[illegible]uary to H. E. the Governor [illegible]bay, has always on hand [illegible]at Civil Lines, Poona, [illegible]pointed able DAK PHAETONS and [illegible]TONGAS. Terms mat [illegible]Bom-[illegible]comfor-[illegible]derate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LA[illegible]GIS-LATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Cus[illegible]GIS-Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, the Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, the Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, the Steam Vessels Repeal Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices Wines and Spirits,

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors. Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

[illegible]IR D'ESC[illegible]PTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CA[illegible]TAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES [illegible]OWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia[illegible] suitable colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
MESSRS. B. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Apollo Street, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. [illegible] HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

Violins, good, from	Rs. 5 to	Rs.	a.
Violins, the best models, from	,, 25 ,,	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins	,, 35 ,,	85	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone... ...	,, 80 ,,	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head...		150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine..	,, 10 ,,	30	0
Angio-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	,, 15 ,,	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make.	,, 8 ,,	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	,, 16	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ...	,, 1-8 ,,	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each Rs. 1-8 to	10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniments.			
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety from	,, 4 ,,	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from..	,, 7 ,,	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-pieces, in all keys	each Annas	8 ,,	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key	each	2	8
Ambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6	0
Larger Tambourines	each Rs. 7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	,, 2 ,,	3	8
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set		2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set		2	8
Triangles and Sticks, ...	,, 3-8 ,,	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set		3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... ... each		0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouth-pieces and crooks	,, 35 ,,	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	,, 25 ,,	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.
Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 3 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.
CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame over-strung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.
OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide tion to with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay, instructions 12 annas each.
BRASS WHISTS.—Any note, from B fla to upper octave. Some with nickel plated mouthpiece and cylinder bore improved kind. Concert pitch for piece large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.
BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.
MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.
MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.
PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 2, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALENDAR—Oct.-Nov., 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Oct. 31st, 4h. 48·1m. a.m.	
First Quarter	Nov. 8th, 4h. 55·7m. a.m.	
Full Moon	,, 14th, 9h. 28·6m. p.m.	
Last Quarter	,, 21st, 6h. 34·9m. p.m.	

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sat. 27	Scind and Punjab Cotton, Co., 3 p.m. Broach Cotton Co., 3 p.m. Metz surrendered to the Prussians, 1870.	6 0	5 29	H. M. H. M. 8 53m 2 54m 9 13 a 3 21 a	
Sun. 28	23rd Sunday after Trinity—St. Simon and St. Jude.	6 0	5 28	9 33m 3 40m 10 20 a 3 55 a	
Mon. 29	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 1	5 27	10 9m 4 18m 10 54 a 4 23 a	
Tu. 30	English mail expected per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind." Martaban taken, 1824.	6 1	5 27	10 42m 4 51m 11 27 a 4 50 a	
Wed. 31	Town Council, 3 p.m. Hallow Eve—Solar Eclipse, invisible at Bombay. Simon's Bay captured, 1795.	6 2	5 26	11 13m 5 20m 11 58a 5 16 a	
Nov. Thr. 1	All Saints' Day. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Mahomedan year (1301) commences.	6 2	5 25	11 43m 5 48m — — 5 41 a	
Fri. 2	Destructive hurricane at Bombay, 1854.	6 2	5 25	0 29m 6 15m 0 12 a 6 7 a	

* Left Aden on Wednesday night, the 24th Oct.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE, APOSTLES AND MARTYRS, OCT. 28.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 432 and 217.
Te Deum Helmore.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 439, 370, and 426.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Dykes.
THURSDAY, NOV. 1, ALL SAINTS' DAY.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7-30.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE, APOSTLES AND MARTYRS, OCT. 28.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 28.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 126, 197, and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 241, 240, and 431.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 28.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, without Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Morning.	Evening.
Hymns 295, 255, and 166.	Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F. Anthem Solo "O God have mercy." Chorus Songs of praise. Hymns 370 and 300.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 28.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Childrens' Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 28.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 254, 264, and 446.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Principia, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles evening.
Grieg Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Helmsley (s), from Cardiff ; Oriental (s), Bussorah; Brenda (s), Aden.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday—Pathe Isailamo, for Damaun ; Rossetta (s), London, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Overture.....Sommernachstraum .....Suppé.
Potpourri...A musical tour through Europe...Conradi.
Valse .....Estudiantina.....Waldteufel.
Quadrille .....Lieder .....H. Siewert.
Valse .....Pluie d'Or .....Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gwalior entered, and the s. s. Rossetta left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Mr. P. Ryan declared Arthur King a vagrant yesterday morning, and ordered him to be taken to the Government Work[illegible]

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Co[illegible]abo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per [illegible]a s. s. Meduse, will be closed at the C[illegible]P Office at 3 p. m. to-day.

[illegible]ED BY LIGHTNING.—A labourer working in a p[illegible]nstant. He fell on the ground, blood on the 18[illegible]ut from one of his ears, and he expired gushing[illegible] very

[illegible]DITIONAL PASSENGER BY THE HOMEWARD [illegible]M.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain [illegible] Brady, sailed yesterday for London, with the G[illegible]an mails and Mr. G. Ashley as an additional [illegible]er.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th October, 1883, was [illegible],330 maunds, and in money Rs. 7,604, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

A DOCK ACCIDENT.—A dock labourer named Ga[illegible]all Gunnoo was painting the side of a ship in the Prince's Dock yesterday, when he fell into the wa[illegible]er. He received serious injuries to the head, and [illegible] is now lying in a precarious condition at the Gocu[illegible]Tejpal Hospital.

UNPL[illegible]ASANT [illegible]TO KIVERLING.—Varjier Mohideen, a [illegible] years of age, while flying a kite from the [illegible]ree at Funneswaddy slipped and fell [illegible]d below. He was conveyed to the Goc[illegible]Hospital, where he was found to hav[illegible]sustained concussion of the brain.

DIAMOND ROBB[illegible].—Babajee Gungaram, a goldsmith by profes[illegible] was charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, [illegible] Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, with crim[illegible]breach of trust in respect of diamonds, valu[illegible]Rs. 457, the property of three persons. Mr. Dh[illegible]van, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accus[illegible]e prisoner, however, admitted the charge a[illegible] sentenced to three months' rigorous impr[illegible]nt, and mulcted in a penalty of Rs. [illegible] and [illegible] imprisonme[illegible] Rs. 500.

A HINDU LECTURER[illegible]"Audience" writes :—"A very interesting and [illegible]structive lecture was delivered yesterday evening [illegible] (Oct. 25) in the Madhav Bag, at a very thick[illegible]crowded meeting of the Hindus, by Pandit Gat[illegible]Ujee. The learned lecturer enumerated some of [illegible]defects of the present system of education [illegible]laimed the rich for not rendering any aid in t[illegible]gress of religious education among the Hind[illegible]made some laudable suggestions which, if [illegible]eat would no doubt prove very beneficial t[illegible]ntry. Some wonderful feats of memory w[illegible]med.

REFRACTORY SEA[illegible]am Hunter, an articled seaman on [illegible]p Falls of Dee, was yesterday charg[illegible]P. Ryan with wilful disobedience o[illegible]mands on board that vessel. The acc[illegible]guilty to the charge, stated that hi[illegible]im away from the wheel on the oc[illegible]him he was neither sailor nor sol[illegible]ined of having been subjected t[illegible]eatment on board, and said that t[illegible]challenged him to fight. The m[illegible]ful com- on board his vessel a[illegible]so, and mands of his capta[illegible]mprisonment was sentenced to s[illegible]

SUICIDE.—An inq[illegible]horning before the Coroner [illegible]Morgue, Cammateepoora, c[illegible]to old woman named Foo[illegible]ound on Thursday among th[illegible]ea. The husband of the dece[illegible]dest that his wife had been in[illegible]months,

TAXES AT BILLIMORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel constrained to remind the Baroda authorities, through the medium of your journal, that the grievances of the people of Billimora loudly call for redress. Indifference to the most earnest requests of the people to satisfy their true wants has been hitherto the besetting sin, or weakness, of the Baroda authorities. I hope His Highness the Maharaja Shiajee Rao will do all in his power to correct this weakness of his officers.

More than fifty years ago, when the Western shores of India were infested by pirates, the protection of Government was indispensable to merchants for the safe passage of their ships. A staff of several armed policemen usually escorted every ship to a great distance in the sea and kept a continual watch over it. For this service of his Government the merchant had to submit himself to the tax commonly known as the *Valavu*, the amount of which was regulated by the tonnage of the ship, and which varied from seven to twelve rupees for each voyage that it made. But gradually, as the power of the British Government extended over the Indian seas, an effectual check was imposed upon the nefarious practices of pirates, and in course of time they were utterly extirpated. This beneficent result of British influence precluded the necessity for continuing the service that the several Native States had rendered to trading interests within their own respective jurisdictions. The Gaekwari Government, though it discontinued the protective service, as it was not required, did not discontinue the imposition of the *Valavu*. It continues to be imposed to the present day—a fruitful source of discontent to the merchants of the town. That the tax ceases to be lawful in consequence of the emergency for which it was created, having ceased to exist, hardly admits of any doubt. It tends considerably to hamper trade and exercises a most pernicious influence on the shipbuilding industry. I am not aware that any town in India which has to submit to the very inconvenient *Valavu*. Every shipowner is compelled to pay one hundred rupees for each ship he has, in addition to other customs duties. The merchants of the town have on many occasions vehemently protested against the imposition of this tax. They have pointed out that it is a piece of injustice and an unbearable exaction. The one invariable reply, however, that these protestations has elicited, and which is remarkably characteristic of the Baroda authorities, is that they would soon take the matter into their consideration. When the authorities will think proper to consider the matter, no prudent man can, of course, say with certainty.

The next important point to which the attention of His Highness is requested has been already so fully noticed by your columns that further exposition is unnecessary. The injustice, as well as the unreasonableness, of the taxes levied by the Desai of Gandevi upon the fishermen community of Billimora has been very adequately pointed out during the last ten years, and it is a matter for consideration whether the loyal and useful subjects of His Highness are to be subjected to the exactions of a private individual for the next ten years to come. The Desai claims his *taga* in consideration of an explicit "sanad" granted to him by one of the Gaekwars. The Desai has failed to produce this "sanad," nor can he establish beyond doubt that such a "sanad" was ever granted to him. The commission that was appointed some years ago to investigate this important subject very prudently recommended to His Highness's Government the entire abrogation of the *taka* of the Desai. Why this recommendation has not been carried out remains a mystery. The delay that has occurred in settling this subject admits of no extenuation, and deserves to be strongly deprecated. I only add that it is high time that the Baroda authorities should

to land under full cultivation because although it is I know said that there are two factors in the results of all improvement, namely, the expenditure of the tenant's capital and labour, and the inherent qualities of the soil ; but in the case of cultivated land, this second factor should not, as it seems to me, be regarded as constituting an appreciable element in the calculation of the value of a tenant's improvements. For the right to enjoy the results of the inherent qualities of the soil is already covered by the payment of his ordinary rent, and the addition to the letting value of his land arising from his improvements may therefore be treated as resulting only from his expenditure of capital and labour, and may fairly be taken as the measure of the compensation which should be given to him in respect of such improvements, when he quits the land. Therefore, it appears to me that the principle laid down in section 11 as it stood is a right principle in regard to what I may describe as fully cultivated land, but I admit that the case of what may be broadly called reclamation differs very materially from that of the improvement of land already under full cultivation. In the case of the reclamation of land by a very small expenditure of capital and labour, a very great result may often in a few years be produced. The inherent qualities of the land are the principal factor ; the outlay of the occupier is a much more limited factor, and the true mode of dealing with cases of that kind seems to me to be the adoption of what is called in England an improvement lease. The land should be let at a low rent or should be assessed to revenue at a low rate for a certain number of years so that the cultivator may recoup himself for the operations which he carries on in order to bring the waste land under cultivation. He should have ample time to fairly repay himself for that expenditure, and the rent or revenue, at first very low, should be gradually increased, until at length when the land has been brought into a state of cultivation, it becomes reasonable that the Government or his landholder should step in once for all and place upon the land the full ordinary rates of rent or revenue of similarly cultivated land in the neighbourhood. After that has once been done, than any other improvements that the occupier of land may subsequently make ought to fall under the principle laid down in the first portion of section 11, and the person making the improvement should be entitled to reap the full and entire benefit of any addition that he may make to the letting value of the land. That appears to me to be a fair mode of dealing with the question of the reclamation of land, and from the information which I have received, I believed that the case of unirrigated land, especially in the Punjab, and probably also in other parts of India, which is let at unirrigated rates, falls very much into the same category as that of unreclaimed land, because by a very small expenditure of money or labour on the part of the occupier of the soil a very large addition to the value may be given to the land. Consequently I am quite prepared to admit, as proposed by the amendment of Mr. Quinton, that ' where the improvement consists of the reclamation of waste land, or of the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase may be so taken into account after the expiration of such period as may be fixed by rules to be framed by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council.' My hon'ble friend, Sir Steuart Bayley, alluded to the difficulty which had been felt in drawing any such distinction as Mr. Crosthwaite originally proposed to draw between different descriptions of improvement. I admit the force of that remark as applied to the particular proposal made by Mr. Crosthwaite, appears to me that between improvements on land under full cultivation, and improvements made for the purpose of reclamation of waste land, or for the irrigation of land at present unirrigated, a line may be distinctly drawn which is, in itself, in this country and elsewhere, a perfectly fair line defensible upon grounds of principle. No line of this kind that you can draw can be absolutely satisfactory ; there must always be border cases difficult to deal with ; but it seems to me that such a line as I have described is easy and simple and rests upon intelligible and defensible grounds. Under these circumstances I readily argee to the adoption of the amendment which my hon'ble friend, Mr. Quinton, is about to move, and with that alteration it appears to me that section 11 will lay down an important and valuable principle which I hope to see in course of time much more widely adopted. I have no more to say at the present moment on this subject. I have every hope that the Bill will make an important improvement in the existing law, and it will afford me very great satisfaction if it should be largely made use of by those for whose benefit it is intended."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton also moved for the proviso to section 11, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided as follows :—

" (1) Where the improvement consists of the reclamation of waste land, or of the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase may be so taken into account after the expiration of such period as may be fixed by rules to be fra ned by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

" (2) Nothing in this section shall entitle any person to call in question any assessment of land-revenue otherwise than as it might have been called in question if this Act had not been passed."

He said that the observations which had fallen from His Excellency the President and from Sir Steuart Bayley on the subject of the amendment relieved him from the necessity of detaining the Council by urging anything further in support of it. He had stated the reasons which had induced him to propose the amendment and he was glad that those reasons had met with approval from the Council.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that "he had intended to offer a few remarks in support of the proposed amendment, but after what he had to say had been anticipated by His Excellency the President and Sir Steuart Bayley. He fully agreed that the principle embodied in section 11 of the Bill as it left the hands of the Select Committee was applicable to districts which were fully developed, in which the margin of waste land was small, and where the share in the assets of the land had come up to a fair level. But that was not the case in the Punjab, in that province there were vast tracts of land which could be brought under cultivation at very small expense, and any proposal to relieve them from the higher assessment for all time would be a wanton sacrifice of the resources of the State. The whole of our revenue system in the Punjab had been built up upon the system of what His Excellency the President had described as improvement leases. Wells when sunk were exempted for a period of longer or shorter duration from assessment after the expiry of 20 years an assessment was taken, and it would never do now to exempt in future all new wells from the higher assessment which would at once raise a great diversity of interest between persons who had in years past embanked their capital in the improvement of land and those who were to do so after the passing of this Act. The result would be that the past assessments which were higher than those imposed on land improved under this Act would have to be forced down to the level of assessments on unirrigated land. The consequence of that would be a loss probably of one-third of our assessment. His Honour could not therefore have supported clause 11 of the Bill as it stood, but the proposed amendment removed the objections which he entertained to it ; it met the case of the Punjab ; it would enable the Punjab to carry on its system as it had hitherto done ; and for that reason he was quite prepared to give it his cordial support. But he wished at the same time to point out that by adopting this provision in the present Bill, the Government was practically pledged in the future for improvements executed by loans taken from Agricultural Banks, but for improvements executed by loans taken from private individuals, and in the expectation that Government would in the future accord equal protection to improvements of both kinds he was prepared to support the present proposals.'

MR. HOPE'S SPEECH,

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope said that he wished to express his satisfaction that his hon'ble colleague Mr Quinton had come forward and moved the amendment which stood in his name, because it appeared to him that that amendment embodied a principle of a most important character, which was indeed to be drawn from the words in which his hon'ble colleague had couched his first clause, but which appeared to him (Mr. Hope) to be even more clearly and satisfactorily stated in a portion of the extracts from the Bombay Land-revenue Code which his hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley had read out to the Council. The particular portion he referred to was that in which, after providing that no assessment should be levied with respect to any improvements made during the currency of a settlement, permission is given to take such improvements into consideration on its revision :—

" With reference to the value of any natural advantage, when the improvement effected from private capital and resources consists only of having created the means of utilising such advantage."

Of course, under the Bombay system, the extent to which a revision should be carried, and the amount of assessment which ought to be imposed, under such circumstances was a question of fact, which would have to be determined in the several individual cases which arose. In some of the more fully cultivated districts, where population was dense and the assessment already heavy, it might even happen that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton had suggested, it might even be judged not worth while to make any increase in the assessment at all, but the right to make such increase must nevertheless be stated in clear and definite terms in the law. This principle of the assessability of improvements in view of the rights of the landowner was in accordance with the practice which existed throughout the whole of India under the old Native rulers. All civil officers who had had much to do with revenue-assessments were acquainted with hundreds, perhaps thousands, of cases in which they had found wells to have come under assessment, after they had been held, for a certain term of years, exempt from assessment under sanads and other orders by Native Governments—Governments who, he might say, were remarkably shrewd, and whose views in those matters were strikingly in accordance with modern principles of political economy. But this principle was not only in accordance with old custom in India. It was also sound in itself and in accordance with well-recognised principles of political economy. The case was not one of policy, but of mutual rights. If it was reasonable that the occupier of land, whoever he might be, should get a full and fair return for any capital which he might invest in improvements, it was equally reasonable to secure to the owner his rights for any natural advantages which his property might possess, and which had not already been discounted by the rent imposed upon the occupier. There were of course some cases in which the occupier could turn the land, or its mineral resources to other than ordinary uses contemplated in fixing his rent, as where dry crop land was converted by a well into irrigated ; but such cases were exceptional, and when they occurred it was just as reasonable, as he had already remarked, that the one party should be protected as the other. It would be as unreasonable to contend that Government was under such circumstances precluded from raising the assessment at a revision, or that a private person was precluded from securing by the provisions of his lease the full advantage to which the mineral or other properties of his land entitled him, as it would be to contend that if a man possessed a building site upon which he did not choose to build a house, or a coalmine which he was unable or disinclined to work, he must therefore allow the free use of that land, or to present the working of that coalmine to some one else, without charging ground rent in the one case or royalty in the other. He had one more remark to make. It would appear that some persons were under an apprehension that a restriction or reservation of right, such as that contemplated, would act very materially in preventing people from investing their capital in improvements. All that he could say was that no such result had been found to follow from the principle, which was in force throughout the Bombay Presidency. That principle, although it had only lately been embodied in the Bombay Revenue Code, had been recognised in orders there throughout the whole of his period of thirty years' service in India, and he might very easily have come to the Council to-day armed with statistics to show the enormous increase of wells and other improvements of a like nature, involving immense expenditure of money, which the tenants in Bombay under the thirty years' revenue settlements had effected notwithstanding. For his own part he did not feel the slightest apprehension that, if the proposed amendment were adopted by the Council, it would have any prejudicial effect upon the object of improving the land and attracting capital to it, which we all so greatly desired.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.—We are exceedingly sorry to learn that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen is still ailing at Cawnpore. In his journey down to Calcutta he has been obliged, on account of some extreme weakness, to halt at Cawnpore, where his disease has shown no signs of improvement. One thing seems to be evident. His constitution is no longer able to bear the great mental strain which the increasing cares of his church entail on him. Complete retirement for a much longer period, at least two years is what he absolutely needs, and what his medical advisers and friends should urge upon him.—*Indian Messenger*, Oct. 21.

THE NATIVE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.—We hear that Miss Hatchel, Officiating Lady Superintendent of the Native Female Normal School and Amerlyng Mission Orphanage, Calcutta, having proceeded on short leave, Miss Hooke, Lady Superintendent of the Mission Home, is to superintend the asylum in addition to her own duties during Miss Hatchel's temporary absence. Mrs. E. Page, the permanent Lady Superintendent of the Asylum, now in England on six months' furlough, having obtained an extension of leave for another month, Miss Hatchel, as above, will continue to officiate to act for her. The former is expected to return to India by the end of November next.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOILER INSPECTION IN CALCUTTA.—At the close of last year there were 797 boilers on the official register in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, including Howrah. Of this number 655 were thoroughly inspected by the Engineer Inspector and his assistants, during the year for the purpose of granting certificates, and in addition to this many boilers were visited two and three times. One hundred and forty-two boilers only were inspected which were reserved for the purpose of relieving others of the same establishment when repairs were necessary, others being out of commission, and the rest having stopped throughout the year in consequence of their not being required. In all cases where defects were discovered, except when they were very trivial, the boilers were stopped until the alterations considered necessary had been carried out. The accounts of the Boiler Committee show a total expenditure of Rs. 15,582, and an income derived from inspection fees, &c., of Rs. 19,792, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 4,210. With regard to the smoke nuisance, the following curious results are reported :—The complaints were received, and the Secretary obtained summonses in both cases, but on their being called up before the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, he objected that no authority had been obtained from a Magistrate to institute proceedings ; and as neither the Commissioner of Police, who gave orders to prosecute, nor the Deputy Commissioner, was recognised as vested with the powers of a Magistrate, both the cases were thrown out. Applications for fresh summonses were next obtained under the authority of Mr. Stevens, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. It was then, the annual meeting of stockholders, ascertained that sanction had not obtained an order from the Magistrate to inspect the furnaces, as provided under section 3 of the Act, no cases could be instituted, and they were again dismissed. The Government ought without delay to invest the Commissioner of Police with the powers of a Magistrate under sections 3 and 4 of Act II of 1863, otherwise considerable discomfort is likely to arise during the approaching cold weather, at which season the smoke nuisance is most complained of, the emission of dense volumes of black smoke from a succession of chimneys in the town and suburbs of Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALLEGED TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

In the district of Balasore, not long ago, a theft was committed in the house of a wealthy zemindar, in which Government currency notes and silver to the extent of some Rs. 30 only were stolen. The local police were in the ordinary course informed of the circumstances, and they, in the person of an Inspector and two of his subordinates, repaired to the zemindar's house to prosecute an enquiry, which resulted in the arrest of two natives, on whom suspicion seemed to rest. In order to extort a confession from them, the police are reported to have brutally maltreated these unfortunate men till they admitted their guilt. Then, on account of the missing property a woman was implicated, but she after having been arrested was released. The prisoners were then placed before Mr. Palmer, an Honorary Magistrate, before whom the men of official opinion goes crime, and were sent on to the Deputy Magistrate of Bhudruck. Before this functionary, however, they not only denied the charge *in toto*, but turned upon the police, and showed the sores and marks on their persons caused by their ill-treatment. The Magistrate, after sifting the evidence, dismissed the case as against the prisoners, and ordered a prosecution of the Inspector and his subordinates on a charge of torture. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Havelock, then took up the enquiry, and produced all the evidence that was forthcoming, upon which the prisoners were committed to take their trial at the sessions, which opens on the 24th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Worgan, the District Judge of Cuttack. The prisoners in the meantime were enlarged on bail, and the Inspector took the opportunity of coming down to Calcutta, and retaining the services of an able Advocate of the High Court to defend him. Subsequently, a letter dated the 14th, but bearing the postal date 15th, was posted in Burra Bazaar addressed to the Inspector's brother, under the care of a Bench Clerk of the High Court, in which the Inspector said that life was not a pleasure, but a burden to him, that he had been shamefully disgraced by the prosecution, and that ere the letter reached its destination, he would be "sleeping the sleep that knows no waking." This alarmed the brother so greatly that the informed all the thanahs that the Inspector had destroyed himself, but although the letter is missing his corpse has not been found. The woman, who had also been tortured, took proceedings against the police but afterwards abandoned them.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—The High Court was closed this day, in consequence of a meeting of the Judges which was held at the residence of the Chief Justice.—*Mail*, Oct. 24.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT BANGALORE.—The Maharajah of Mysore has decided to give a Fancy Dress Ball on the 25th January next. As Bangalore will then be full of visitors of the highest rank, including most likely a Prince of the Blood Royal of England, this Fancy Dress Ball will be a gorgeous affair, such as Bangalore has never yet witnessed. This long notice—our authority for the Maharajah's decision is of the best,—will enable the fair ladies of Southern India, to have a good long worry at the milliners and costumers.—*Spectator.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 13th to the 19th instant, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 247 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 302 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 274. The deaths are thus classified : 39 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 62 from fever, 28 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·9 per 1,000 per annum.

CLEVER LUNATICS.—A good story comes to us from the Madras Lunatic Asylum, above all other places. One of the inmates is a man named Bacon, who writes a most beautiful hand, almost equal to copper-plate engraving, and who is much given to discussing theological questions. When Surgeon General Cunningham was in Madras last year, he visited the Asylum and was introduced to Bacon. After a little conversation Bacon said : "Do you know, Dr. Cunningham, that you and I are family connections?" "You don't say so," said the Doctor in well-feigned astonishment. "We are," said Bacon, "don't you see, I am clever Bacon, and you are cunning Ham!" After that Bacon should be allowed to issue an Asylum *Punch*. By the way, we have been requested to state that there will be a conjuring entertainment at the Asylum on Friday evening, the conjuror being himself a resident in the Asylum.—*Madras Mail.*

Holloway's Pills.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs ; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this generous medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

THE OPINIONS ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

THE opinions of the Bengal officers upon the Tenancy Bill appear in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 20th October. Among them we note the following :—The opinions of the Collectors of the Regulation Districts of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunahs thrown into the form of a minute of proceedings at a meeting composed of Messrs. G. M. Barlow, C.S.I., W. H. D'Oyly, C. F. Worsley, A. Weekes, and R. Porch : the opinions of—J. F. Stevens, District Judge, Sarun ; W. F. Meres, District Judge, Midnapore ; J. F. Bradbury, District Judge, Backergunge ; A. C. Brett, District Judge, Tirhoot ; C. B. Garrett, Officiating District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs ; R. Towers, District Judge, Tipperah ; Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, District Judge, Bankoora ; John Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division ; F. Wyer, Collector of Hooghly ; J. P. Grant, District Judge of Hooghly : notes on the Bill by the Committee of the Behar Landholders Association : the opinions of—Messrs. E. J. Barton, Collector of Jessore ; W. G. V. Taylor, Collector of Nuddea ; H. Mosley, Collector of Moorshedabad ; E.E. Lowis, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division ; E. V. Westmacott, Collector of Dacca ; J. Monro, Commissioner of the Presidency Division : "notes" by Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon : memorial of the Landholders of East Bengal : opinion and papers of the British Indian Association : the opinion of Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division ; the general view of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ; and a host of native opinions which we have not space to assign to their respective authors.

The main interest as regards the Bill will be doubtles concentrated on the general report to be shortly issued by the Government of India. Meanwhile taking them in their order we may endeavour to epitomise a few of the opinions. The Bhagulpore meeting of Collectors came to three or four important conclusions. They held that section 5, chapter II., should be rescinded, for its "effect would be to convert into *khoodkasht* all waste lands which, for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, might have been held by the proprietor in his own possession," and that such a result would be against the general principle of the Bill. At the same time they make a suggestion amounting, as they allow, to a conversion of all waste lands into ryotti : but this, they urge, is preferable. They hold that notices in all cases should be served, not filed ; would abolish distraint altogether : and pronounce, as do a great many authorities, altogether against a table of rent-rates. Mr. Meres, besides being against the tables, asks why should poor tenants have to prove their 12 years' occupancy ? It is admitted, he urges, that the vast majority have these rights. Mr. Bradbury wishes to know what exactly is a tenure, what is an arrear, and indeed points out that much of the phraseology of the Bill is defective. Mr. Brett shows the nature of the ownership we deal with in this measure : that it is not the ownership of a plate, or box of matches, say, which is ephemeral, but of a crust of earth which is to support the general life ; and that accordingly we must not look for definitions of terms like "owner," "proprietor," "malik" and the like. He is staunchly for the resident ryot whose claims are founded on that residence, but he would have the ordinary ryot to make his own terms ; holding, that as we are interpreting the Permanent Settlement not altering it, we have only to consider the interests of the *khudkasht*, not of the *paikasht* tenants. This may or may not be ;—we hold Mr. Brett in error ;—but his contention seems on the face of it true that a zemindar who cannot evict without paying ten times the increment of rent demanded is practically forbidden to evict at all. Finally Mr. Brett looks to the better system of records, deeds, registration, and we may add rent suits, for doing away with service and diminishing mute good. Tue native Judge of Bankoora asks that rent should be specified as "whatever is payable in money or deliverable in kind ;" and that a man should not have to go to the courts for every increase to the final one, least to say to the Civil and not to the Revenue court at all. Mr. Wyer naively says that all the zemindars he consulted objects to the Bill : they ask in especial that no such Bill should be passed as to interfere with the khamar and ryottl lands. For himself he is altogether against the Bill, root and branch : his reasons are too lengthy for comment, but may be described as surprising from the view that the Rent Bill is an alteration of, and tampering with, the Permanent Settlement not merely a recast or interpretation of it. Mr. Grant objects to the Patni Regulation being incorporated with a Bill which is not to exempt the complete estates, as against the sale of rates ; holds that those are ordinary ryots who have the right of occupancy, not *vice versa* ; and is against distraint. Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of the Patna Division, report on the opinions of Collectors, held under his presidency, one of the conclusions reached being that there was no reason for having a minimum of enhancement ; the conference, of course, objecting to the term "ordinary ryot" since "ryot" would do quite as well. Mr. Barton speaking only as regards Jessore, demands a speedier and cheaper means of realising rent than is provided in the Bill, and says that with the desideratum the Bill itself is perhaps not called for. As it is, he fears lest under it the zemindars become reduced to the position of annuitants. The failure of the Bill to find in it a means, or to feel, by which the zemindars can recover more readily the arrears of rent due ; but has a strong suspicion as to what good provisions like those giving the power of transfer of occupancy rights will do to the ryot. Mr. Mosley believes the Bill goes much too far and will have, by putting the zemindars in difficulties, a prejudicial effect on the payment of land revenue. From Dacca the opinions are two-Bills, one for Eastern Bengal, and one for Behar : as we have before now pointed out the conditions of the two countries differ *toto cœlo*. Mr. Rivers Thompson, in an able minute that demands separate notice for its ability and clearness, gives his "earnest support" to the Bill and presses for a quick close to controversy. We refrain from again going over the ground taken up by the general opponents of the Bill, which really is a literature of its own, for this reason we do not deal with the various memorials and petitions drawn up by the larger bodies banded in opposition. So far however as the Bill, with the men of official opinion goes upon a very hasty review it may be declared to be honestly in favour of the purport of the Bill while finding fault with many or most of its provisions. There is a great weight of opinion against the table of rent-rates, and perhaps we might add against distraint of any sort and the transference of occupancy rights as well. One thing may be fairly said, that with the publication of these opinions a fresh stage has been reached in the interminable discussion upon the whole Rent Law ; and that means we are by so much a stage nearer the end.—*Pioneer.*

A PUNJAB INSTITUTE IN ENGLAND.

SOME time ago we informed our readers that Dr. Leitner was thinking "of establishing in London a Punjab Institute for training native gentlemen for the Universities, the learned professions, the Civil Services, Engineering, Agriculture, &c., and of special arrangements for conveying them and native gentlemen generally, to England and back without loss of caste, and for other facilities." It appears that Dr. Leitner intends calling upon the public to subscribe for funds to make his proposal a success. We, therefore, think it necessary to examine in this place a few of the more salient features of the scheme, and to discuss how far it deserves our sympathy and support. Let us, first of all, consider the objects of the Institute, which "will be not only to give the highest possible training to its students, but also to preserve them in the untampered exercise of their religion and caste usages, whilst shielding them against the temptations which abound in London." The latter part of these objects must meet with our hearty commendation. But in this particular line, Lord Northbrook, Professor Monier Williams and other workers for the good of this country have anticipated Dr. Leitner. The Oxford Institute and the Northbrook Society already propose to look after our youths proceeding to England and have laid down some very practical measures to save them from physical, intellectual and moral ruin. A careful husbanding of resources is as desirable in national as in domestic concerns, and if our countrymen can spare any money, we think it would be wiser to devote it to feeding the schemes matured by Professor Williams and Lord Northbrook (and they require much feeding) rather than to forming a separate imperfect scheme with a view to almost identical or similar objects.

But here it may be argued that the objects of Dr. Leitner's Institute are not exactly identical or similar to those of the already existing Institutes, but that the former go much further than the latter, namely, that while imparting the highest possible training to its students, it will also preserve them in the untampered exercise of their religion and caste prejudices. Now this proposal looks nice enough on paper, but if we look at it, considering all things, we would have given it our approval had it not been self-contradictory. The highest training is to be imparted to the students and yet they are to be "preserved" in the untampered exercise of their caste usages ? But how can that be done ? Besides, caste usages in their present stereotyped fashion are not sanctioned by our older scriptures. They were imposed upon us by ignorance and superstition and held us in bondage for centuries. The attempts of all modern reformers and philanthropists, whether native or foreign, have been directed to the relaxation of those usages. With the spread of enlightenment and culture, they are gradually losing their firm hold upon the people who are once again shewing their impatience of the fetters of caste. Those fetters are becoming weaker and weaker. Can it be wise or prudent at such a juncture to adopt means for strengthening them ?

It is said that one of the objects of the Institute will be "to give the highest possible training to its students." This means that the Institute is to be not only a place of boarding, but also an academy provided with the best educational machinery. In the estimate of the funds given in the prospectus, however, it has not been shown how that machinery is to be maintained. All that has been said is that Rs. 1,50,000 will be required for the purchase of a plot of land at a suitable locality and the erection of the necessary buildings, and Rs. 1,00,000 more for payment from the interest thereof of taxes and rates and the costs of keeping the grounds and buildings in a proper condition. These two items make up Rs. 2,50,000 which is the sum which it has been proposed to collect, and we have not been given any idea as to how the expenses of tuition, of starting a museum "illustrating various parts of India and the courses of study," and of the establishment which such an institution must require will be defrayed. The matter is a serious one and urgently demands being fully cleared up. Again, cheapness seems to be one of the avowed aims of the proposed Institute. Yet the prospectus says :—" The cost of tuition and of board and lodging for each student, will vary according to his requirements and the demands of his rank, but will, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per mensem, while, the ordinary rate will vary from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 4,800 per annum. This, of course, does not include examination fees at the Universities, fees on election as Barrister or for medical diplomas. Nor does this include the expense of travelling from Bombay to England and back, for which a sum of Rs. 600 either way will, probably, be required." Now so far as we are aware, the rates as given above are not at all cheap. There are at this moment dozens of native youths prosecuting their studies in England, many of whom do not spend more than Rs. 1,200 per year. How many of us can afford to send our children to England even at that annual expense ? And if we cannot afford to spare Rs. 100 a month, how will we be able to provide Rs. 200 per mensem, (the minimum in Dr. Leitner's scheme.)—*Lahore Tribune.*

THE ENGLISH BEYOND THE SEA.

AMONG all the books which have this year issued from the press, few can vie in interest with the little volume containing Professor Seeley's lectures on the Expansion of England, which was published on Wednesday. Even if there are any more interesting, which we doubt, there have been none more important, than the work in which the Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge rewrites our annals in such a way as "to set us thinking about the future and divining the destiny which is reserved for us." It places in clear relief the fact always more or less in danger of being forgotten in the absorbing trivialities of every day that the peopling of the world with Englishmen is the greatest event in the history of our race, and that the deciding of the destinies of our world-embracing empire is the greatest English question that awaits solution in the immediate future. We seem, as Professor Seeley remarks, to have conquered and peopled the world in a fit of absence of mind ; and at this hour it is probable that the majority of our people think less of the fact that in half a century "the Englishmen beyond the sea will be equal in numbers to the Englishmen at home, and that the total will be much more than a hundred millions," than they do of the vicissitudes of parties in France or the intrigues of empires in the Balkan Peninsula. Yet, compared with the question of the future of the Greater Britain, all the most fiercely debated questions of contemporary politics fall into insignificance, and no more timely and seasonable contribution to the discussion of the great problem has been forthcoming for many a year than this eloquent plea for the preservation of the unity of the English realm.

Professor Seeley's lectures on the development of our colonial possessions, or, as he would prefer to put it, the growth of the greater England beyond the sea set forth with admirable lucidity an interpretation of modern history which, to paraphrase Canning's saying, may be described as the setting right of the New World to rights with the Old. The tangled and confusing series of wars which filled the eighteenth century with apparently aimless bloodshed are, according to his theory, merely successive phases of the struggle of the nations of Europe for the ownership of America and the Indies. Professor Seeley is so dominated by this idea that he represents the Napoleonic conquest of Europe as a mere interlude in the prosecution of his great scheme of wresting from England the sovereignty of the world. Napoleon did not care about Europe. "Cette vieille Europe me manque," he said frankly. His ambition "was all directed towards the New World." So ingeniously does he elaborate his point that the reader at last begins to believe that the whole history of Europe, with all the wars and revolutions of the last two hundred years, has been dictated by the struggle of the Old World for the possession of the New. The account given by Professor Seeley of the way in which civilization changed its headquarters when the Atlantic superseded the Mediterranean as the central sea of human intercourse, is very vivid and striking. The fundamental fact upon which he insists is that "the New World is an eighteenth century and eighteenth centuries does not lie outside Europe, but exists inside it, as a principle of unlimited political change." It is a key to unlock many mysteries, and few more suggestive hypotheses have been put forward to account for the course of modern history.

Of much more importance is the application of his historical theories to present-day politics. In fifty years, at the present rate of growth, Russia and the United States will overshadow the world. England alone, among the other nations, has the opportunity of maintaining a position in the front rank of States. Whether that opportunity will be utilized or sacrificed depends on the success which attends the attempt to federate the empire. Ever since the revolt of the American colonies it has been assumed that colonies are like fruits which cling to the tree only till they ripen," and that the English beyond the sea are certain sooner or later to sever their connection with the mother country. Against this assumption Professor Seeley argues with strenuous earnestness and no inconsiderable success. The American Colonies, as he truly points out, carried with them from the first the seeds of disruption. They were founded, not by emigration, but by a religious exodus headed by men who went out from England in order that they might found a commonwealth different from that which they had left. But even then, they would not have separated in time, had they were victims of "the old colonial system at a moment when that system itself was administered in an unusually narrow-minded and pedantic way." To avoid a similar catastrophe in the case of the second empire which we have created, it is only necessary to avoid the blunders which forced the Americans into revolt, and to recognize in hearty earnest that the English at home and the English beyond the sea form one nation, a homogeneous people, one in blood, language, religion, and laws"—the England that is to be. Not only does Professor Seeley refuse to accept the precedent of the American rebellion as fatal to the hopes of the permanence of the English Empire, but he sees in the subsequent greatness of the United States a conclusive proof that "a State may be immensely large and yet prosper." As it has been with America, so with Australia, he believes that it may be with the United States of England and her Colonies. Of the difference between an empire that is territorially homogeneous, and one which is scattered over all the surface of the world, to which Mr. Gladstone, for instance, would attach supreme importance, Professor Seeley makes light. "Distance has now no longer the important influence that it had on political relations. Science has given to the political organs of America a new circulation which is steam, and a new nervous system which is electricity." The greatest difficulty is not distance but timidity. "It is the false precaution of the timid, in trying to evade danger, that the problem is insoluble, that no such thing ever was done or ever will be done," that deters men from making even the attempt to save our empire from the fate which has already overtaken the Spanish and Portuguese empires of which at present it is the sole survivor.

Professor Seeley's book is very timely just now, because the same cause which, as he so well points out, drove us unwillingly and unawares into the conquest of India, is now raising in a new shape the whole question of the Future of the Empire. As it was the fear of the French that goaded us on from one step to another in Hindustan, until we made ourselves masters of the whole country in order to prevent the French driving us out of one corner of it ; so in Polynesia the alarm produced by the schemes of France is rapidly forcing us to reconsider our relations to our colonies, and to the as yet unoccupied islands of the world. The question, always serious, is becoming pressing, and on its decision may depend the most important issue raised since the Americans threw the tea into Boston Harbour. It is well that it should be raised under a Government which is under no delusions as to the real secret of England's strength, and which has resolutely turned its back upon that policy of meddling intervention in the affairs of Europe which fascinated the imagination of its predecessor. For, as Professor Seeley well points out, the fact that we have an empire at all is due to the extent to which we have been free from European complications, and the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Old World has as its legitimate complement and natural reward the pacific growth of new Englands in the new worlds beyond the sea.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ATTACK ON A TRAIN IN AMERICA.

THE "Travelling Correspondent" of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Kansas City on Sunday night, the 31st September, gives particulars of an attack on a train by a gang of "cowboys" :—Last night, some hours late, there arrived here a Western train with a strange story. It came by the Santa Fé route, one of the competing lines to the Far West. It left Denver, Colorado, a little before two yesterday afternoon, and an hour after midnight reached Coolidge, a station nearly five hundred miles from here, where there was a halt of five minutes to take in water. The passengers in the sleeping-car had all turned in, and the other passengers were more or less comfortably sleeping. Suddenly a shot was fired, followed by another, and then came what appeared to be a regular fusillade. Some of the passengers who were armed turned out, but the rattle of pistol shots ceased as suddenly as it had commenced, and they found only the engine-driver lying dead at his post riddled with shots, and the fireman close by apparently fatally wounded. They learned from the fireman that as soon as the engine pulled up a gang of men jumped on and ordered the driver to leave the engine. He refused, and they shot him dead. Two men who remained blazed away at the fireman, whilst the rest broke off in search of the treasure which they believed was in charge of the express guard. He barricaded the doors of his car, and through the window fired on the highwaymen, who vigorously returned the shots, but without effect. The appearance of the passengers on the scene suggested the wisdom of flight, and the robbers rode off without any other result of their raid than the murder of the hapless engine-driver. Coolidge is a little roadside station near the confines of Kansas, with nothing at hand but a water tank and a telegraphic apparatus. This last was called into requisition, and a message was sent off to Dodge City. Thence a special train was promptly despatched with the sheriff and a band of armed citizens, but the highwaymen had already got a four hours' start, and it is presumable that they had well considered their plan of escape. It is believed that they have crossed into Colorado and made for the mountains. Unless they can be headed off before they reach cover, their capture is improbable, but the whole country is aroused, and armed volunteers on foot and horseback are coming forward by thousands. Not since the exploits of Jesse James has the excitement through the West been so great or so widely spread. Just now the trains going West from here and coming East are crowded day and night, and the question of personal safety is brought home to a wide circle. The proportion of English travelling along this highway this season is unusually large, but I do not hear of any having been on the train attacked.

PULL ACTOR, PULL PARSON.

MR. IRVING'S visit to Edinburgh has, to use a common expression, thrown all the fat in the fire again. One pulpit denounces, another applauds him. The feud between the Church and Stage never slumbers for long, and the better the Stage gets the bitterer the Church seems to wax. Such anomalous associations as the Church and Stage Guild do not really touch the great controversy. A glance at the names of the clergy belonging to the Guild will show at once that they are in no wise a representative body—not nearly so representative a body as the actors who seek their alliance. The fact that whilst many actors think, rightly or wrongly, they can lose nothing, and will gain something, by clerical patronage, few of the clergy are alive to the blessings to be derived from being bracketed with actors. The Church and Stage are, in truth, rivals. They always have been—they always must be. I find no fault with this. I should only like to make the rivalry a little more friendly. But I have often noticed that the bitterest enemies are not the people who differ most, but the people who, differing, differ least. It is the shade between consubstantiation and transubstantiation, between Liberal and ultra-Liberal, between High Church and Ritualist, between sober drinker and teetotaller that produces envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

Now the Church and Stage have, to a certain extent, not only identical objects, but they have employed identical methods. The Church may, no doubt seek mainly to advocate morality and minister to devotion ; but it has ever been eager to recreate, instruct, and interest—I may say, amuse—and it has for this purpose availed itself freely of song, pantomime, costume, painting, and scenic effects, in which its Cathedral structures have enabled it to surpass in magnificence and solemnity anything that could be produced by card-board and scene painting.

My own attention has often been called to the extent to which the Church—especially the Roman Catholic—abroad, and our Ritualistic churches at home, are still the scenic and stage recreators of the people. The whole Catholic service is one sustained and imposing religious drama —Every genuflexion and gesture, change of place, of character, of costume—every procession and detail of ceremony tells its story ; and the attention and interest of the people are aroused and kept up by accessories with which we are all acquainted in another place, often, alas ! in connection with ideas and feelings far from either religious or moral in tendency.

I remember once at Vitry, a little out-of-the way place in France, being struck by the squalor of the women and children who flocked into the village church. I never saw anything much worse than the old stone hovels and cellars out of which they emerged ; the back slums of Vitry are as bad as any slums. I know, quite the unfittest survival of the mediæval times which the Church can show for them. It dressed up its Virgin (a big wax doll) in clean white silk, with orange-blossoms and a gold crown ; its clean little Bambino lay under glass, a good model of what a baby should be, very different from the slum babies of Vitry. The altar was covered with tinsel, all ablaze with lights, gaudy banners hung about, and the good people gaped in awe and admiration at what in the midst of their squalor were to look like the glories of Paradise. The good Cure himself, in his bright official clothes, was an object of first dramatic significance, and when he stood at his altar, and with solemn actions and good delivery gave his picturesque sermon, full of wonderful stories about Holy Peter and the devil, with a sound moral instruction to boot, and wound up by starting a rattling hymn with chorus, I could not help feeling that the church at Vitry was stage, picture gallery, play school-house, moral instructor, and general recreator all in one.

If now I look nearer home, and think of the lives of thousands of unemployed or philanthropically and parochially employed women, I notice that our High churches at least fulfil very similar functions for another class, and with a little more refinement. It is the correct th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

THERE are very few changes of importance in the Bank of England's last-published returns, and the proportion of the reserve to the liabilities remains unaltered at 44 per cent. The reserve of notes has increased £100,000, but the bills discounted have been reduced to a like extent. The bullion, £22,500,000, shows a decrease of £900,000. There is no change in the position of money. In Stock Exchange securities the only fluctuation advised from London is a rise of ¼ in the 4½ per cent. French Rentes, which are quoted at 108¾.

Seeds and Wheat are unchanged. Mid-plantation Ceylon Coffee continues firm at 80s. per cwt.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firm, with a fair business offering, but sellers are disinclined to sell except at some advance.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, both for Americans and Surats. Arrivals, however, were dull. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were Surats. Prices unchanged. In New York Middling-Uplands on the spot are unaltered at 10⅞ cents, but "futures" for the month of January show an advance of 3 points, the closing price being 10·81 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Wednesday	1,12,000	1,070,000	1,092,000
Thursday's receipts	35,000	41,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,157,000	1,111,000	1,117,000

EXCHANGE is quiet but steady at the decline established yesterday, but there is very little business going on. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 60⅝d. per oz., but we understand some private messages name 60 15-16d. Shipments of the metal for £10,000 are advised for Bombay, also £10,000 in gold. We are not likely to see much change until after the Dewalee holidays.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32 to 1 7d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 27-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·03.

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet—4 per cents. Rs. 98 15-16 to Rs. 99 ; 4½ per cents, Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 392½. In Press stocks some Berars and New Indians were placed at the respective rates of Rs 585 and Rs. 207½. Mill shares are a shade lower. Albert Edwards were sold at Rs. 557½ ; Alliances at Rs. 880 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 505 ; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 995 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 945. Morarjees and Imperial Cotton Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,470 and Rs. 545 respectively. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have again given way, and transactions are reported in the original shares at Rs. 4,400, and in the second issue at Rs. 880.

COTTON.—Consequent on the firm nature of home advices, there is a stronger feeling in the market here, and a moderate business has been done on export account in ready. cotton. New Bengal is in request, but no important transactions have come to our notice. Prices show no quotable change.

		Per candy.		
Oomrawuttee.	F. G.	.....	Rs. 177	
Do.	Good	.....	„ 171	
Dholleras.	F. G.	.....	„ 165	
Do.	Good	.....	„ 177	
Do.	F. G. F.	.....	„ 168-170	
Western	Good	.....	„ 162	
Do.	F. G. F.	.....	„ 158	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	„	.....	„ 150	
Compta	„	.....	„ 167	
New Machine-ginned Broach, Good		.....	„ 150	
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	.....	„ 215 Mar.	
„ Bengal	Good	.....	„ 134-135 Feb.-Mar.	
„ Do.	F.G.	.....	„ 150 Dec.-Jan.	
		.....	„ 157 „	

LINSEED is in moderate demand at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt. on the spot.

RAPESEED is neglected, but prices remain unaltered.

WHEAT.—There is a limited inquiry for some of the lower qualities, prices for which now rule on a low level. We quote:—White Pessic No. 1, Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½ ; Luskari, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ ; Catha, Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22.

FREIGHTS remain devoid of animation. Liverpool *vid* Canal, 18s. 9d. for Wheat ; 20s. Measurement. Trieste and Venice, Rs. 10 ready.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business is somewhat restricted on account of the approach of the Dewalee. The up-country demand is consequently slack, and dealers are chiefly occupied in closing their yearly accounts.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	8 1	6 1	130
National Bank of India	37,800	— 25	19½	5 do.	92

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,080
Akola Press Co.	35	500	all	Rs. 75	560
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	Rep.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380
Belsary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	585xd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	585
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	68
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,000
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,800	1,800	50	1 250
Dholleras F. G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,400
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	350	2,500xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.c.	64
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250		330
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	402½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	201½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	590
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	840
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	501
Stuart's Press Co.	450	100		65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	2,000	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	557½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	139
Alfred Manfg. Co.	41,000	500	500	18p.s.	545
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 80	880
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	—	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,010
BudmirsManfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	—	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	—	500	Rs. 30	690
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	505
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,125	50	all	Rs. 25	80
Framji Petit M'fg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	—	900
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	48
Gordon Mills	1,932	1,000	1,000	—	675
Hindustan	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	1,075
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,170
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	—	545
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,170
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,040
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	133
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,900
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	240
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,470
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	705
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	3,500	400	400	Rs. 14	307½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	50	500	30	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	510
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	770
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	...	65
Bombay saw Mills	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	11185	100	100	Rs. 5	110 / 99½
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,400
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3550
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	107
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	113
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	7
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	35
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	305
Meenaxie Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	22
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Ripon Gold Mg Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	168
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	16
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11½	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Helmsley, 1,194 tons, Captain W. Tindle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (22nd September), with a cargo of 2,140 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J. C. Tyce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 142 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. Cambell Captain Alexander, Major E. Sparks, 40 deck, and 51 syces.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain A. Calder, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieutenant P. E. Dixon, Lieutenant R. D. Petrice, Surgeon Anderson, Lieutenant A. H. Cawie, Lieutenant C. H. Cawie, Lieutenant A. Thackwell, Lieutenant J. Copper, Lieutenant H. K. Stalbert, Captain James, Mr. O. Got, Mr. Tuliato, Mr. E. J. Antippa, and 76 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Helmsley (s)	Tindle	Cardiff, Sept. 22.
	Oriental (s)	Ty e	Bussorah, Oct. 12.
	Breuda (s)	Fatridge	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
26	FathelIsallamo	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Rosetta (s)	Brady	London, &c.

The steamer Pachamba, Calder, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Gwallor, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Khandalla, to London via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oriental, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.

ARRIVALS.

21 Malwa (s) ..... Loggin ..... London, Sept. 12.
Kangra (s) ..... Macfarlan ..... Bombay, Sept. 27.
Shahjehan ..... Bullock ..... Point de Galle, Oct. 3.
Dalhousie ..... Campbell ..... Mauritius, Sept. 13.
22 Calcutta (s) ..... Mason ..... Rangoon, Oct. 13.
Madura (s) ..... Wilson ..... Moulmein, Oct. 12.
Clan Gordon (s) ..... Worlik ..... Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Cormorant (s) ..... Barnes ..... London, Sept. 8.
George Skoffield.. Hall ..... New York, April 19.
Victoria Cross ..... Hoen ..... Middlesboro, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Steamers Kilwa, Madras, Dryburgh Abbey, and Byculla. Ship Castle Roy.
Oct. 22.—Steamers Nerbudda and Newcomen.

MADRAS.

Oct.

ARRIVAL.

24 Chanda (s) .... Bombay.

Oct.

DEPARTURES.

24 Goorkha (s) .... Calcutta.
Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases whiskey, Paulay, Muir and Co ; 17 cases brandy, whiskey, and gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 50 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Bhugwan Moolchund ; 186 kegs iron nails, Mahamedally Allybhoy ; 2 cases copper and 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Bhaichund Rajaram.
Merton Hall s—31 kegs iron nails, Abdoolcadur Hubutbhoy ; 9 bal s paper, Currumchund Premchund ; 100 boxes bar soap, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
Sicily s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul s—51 cases hollands and 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Bassano s—300 barrels alum, Hurrydass Goculdass ; 250 barrels alum, Esmaljee Allybhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—45 casks iron wire, 50 cases slates, 130 kegs nails, and 125 tubs millsaw, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 37 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein ; 100 cases gin, Volkart Brothers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Merton Hall s—116 packages florida water, sarsaparilla, &c., Essoofally Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 38 bales cotton, Goculdass Mooichund ; 116 bales hemp and 9 bales jute rope, Dayall Bhimjee ; 92 cwts coir rope, Hope P. Sullaymahamed ; 351 cwts coir yarn, Currimjee Khetsee and Co ; 2,961 cwts rice, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 200 cwts rice, B. S. Kapadia ; 800 cwts wheat, Moolje Nursee ; 40 bales wool, Polly and Co ; 400 bales wool, Nursee Khuttao ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Visonjee Narronjee ; 400 cwts linseed, Ghelia Buarmull.

FOR LONDON.

Principia s—112½ cwts bones, Khanmahamed Nensee ; 501 cwts bones, Allarakhia Canjee ; 1 case silk, Jamaajee and Co ; 1 case shawls, Hajee Atawia Tyeb and Co ; 5 bales hides, Ebram Joosub ; 7 bales hide and skins, C. Jehangir ; 47 cwts colombo roots and 3 cwts cotton seed, Ally Mahomed Hassum ; 13 cases fishmaws, Dadabhoy Rustomjee ; 2½ cwts indigo, Polly and Co ; 1 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsey ; 5 bales silkwaste, Warden and Co.
Rosetta s—10 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 19 bundles ivory, Surriff Durveah ; 33 bundles ivory, Adoola Lillany.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 75 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 3,3.0 cwts rapeseed and 175 cwts kingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora s—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—2,000 cwts castor seeds, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—7,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lady Dalhousie s—1,600½ cwts linseed and 700½ cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—110 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat and 975 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 3,300 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Pandora s—32 cwts coffee, E. and S. Sasson ; 8½ cwts indigo, 16½ cwts coffee, 8½ cwts pepper, 10 cwts copra, and 7 cwts turmeric, E. S. Abadia.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pandora s—10 pots rosa oil, E. L. Moolchund ; 19 cwts dry ginger and 6 packages loodhur, &c., E. S. Abadia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—100 bales twist, Kessowjee Jadowjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th October 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·389
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	74·9
General Direction of Wind*	N. NE. ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	237

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Yorstoun, Lieut., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Quetta.
Phillipps, Lieut., 19th Bombay N.I., on sick leave, from Malegaun.
Burridge, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
James, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Heathcote, Col., 19th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Nilgiris.
Francis, Lieut. and Adjt., Royal Irish, from Rawal Pindee.
Knott, Captain, E. Yorkshire, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 26.

Sparks, Major, N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Powell, Vety. Surg., on sick leave, from Ferozepore.
Trevelyan, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Poona.
Battiscombie, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Barker, Surgn., on duty, from Quetta.
Anderson, Surg., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Carnegy, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Sherston, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, en route to England, from Jhansi.
Carruthers, Capt., Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 23.

Lumskin, Surg., to join, to Allahabad.

OCTOBER 24.

Hibbert, Major, Dy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., on leave, to Matheran.
Lushington, Lieut., Dorsetshire Regt., on duty, to Delhi.

OCTOBER 25.

Chowne, Col., 2nd Punjaub Infantry, to rejoin, to Edwardesabad.
Gowan, Major, 4th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Edwardesabad.
Dun, Lieut., 38th Bengal N. I., to rejoin, to Peshawur.
Noel, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Poona.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, to rejoin, to Dera J. Khan.
Gordon, Lieut., 19th Lancers, from leave, to Jhelum
Robinson, Lieut., 1st Goorkhas, on leave, to Dhurmsala.

OCTOBER 26.

Beauchamp, Lieut.-Col., Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to Bellary.
Rose, Captain, 10th Hussars, to join, to Lucknow.
Carruthers, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Rajcote.
Watling, Surg.-Major, to join, to Mhow.
Russell, Lieut.-Col., 12th Lancers, to join, to Bangalore.
Griffith, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., for Transport Dept., on duty, to Mhow.
Sparks, Major, N. Staffordshire, on leave, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 27.

Members wishing to compete in the Western India Rifle Association competition are requested to send in their names and the proposed date of firing to the Adjutant without delay. The Prospectus of the W. I. R. A. meeting can be seen at Head-quarters.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—Vols. H. Thorpe, R. Hill, W. Pitcher, G. Armour, J. Davies, and G. H. Lee, to D. Company ; Vol. G. Jukes, to C. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Underwood, Acg. Sub-Collr., Tinnevelly, furlough for one year from or after the 15th November 1883.

Mr. C. A. Bird, to act as Collr. and Magte. of the district, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Burrows on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Rice, B.A., LL.D., to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte of Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr. Hardinge on other duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class II on the 7th Oct. 1883 :—Mr. J. Grose, M.A., Mr. W. Wilson, M.A., and Mr. W. S. Foster, M.A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. M. Smith, Ex. Engr. fourth grade, Temporary Rank, reverted to be Assist. Engr. first grade, from 27th Sept. 1883.

Mr. A. M. Foord, Assist. Engr. second grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate, for one year.

The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

Capt. A. R. F. Dorward, R. E., Ex. Engr. third grade, from the Godavari Central Divn. to the Rushikulya Divn.

Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Assist. Engr., first grade, from the Godavari Eastern Divn. to the Godavari Central Divn.

Mr. P. R. Allen, Asst. Engr. third grade, from the Sungum Project Divn. to the Kistna Eastern Divn.

Mr. J. M. Span, Ex. Engr., second grade (temporarily lent to this Presidency), is posted to the First Circle for charge of the A Project Divn.

The following intimation received from the Secy. of State is republished :—A. M. Hayes, Uncovenanted, to be Assist. Engr. second grade, Madras, from three months sick certificate.

Asst. Inspr. E. D. Laybourn is transferred from the Konada to the Calingapatam circle.

Mr. M. E. Lemos, Probationary Sub-Assist. No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. N. Soobier, Forest Ranger, Madura Dist., is confirmed in the second grade, with effect from the 1st July 1883.

One year's furlough is granted to Mr. A. Goudie, Temporary Forest Ranger, Godaveri Dist., with effect from the 6th Sept. or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order by the Commandant, Wellington Depôt, is confirmed, dated 4th Oct. 1883 :—Capt. W. H. Riddell, 2nd Battn, Bedfordshire Regt., is appointed to perform the duties of Commissariat Officers at Wellington during the absence of Capt. E. E. Kenny on inspection duty, from 3rd to 8th Oct.

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) E. M. Cherry, Cavalry Commandant, 2nd Regt., Lt. Cavy., is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for one year and two hundred and thirty-one days, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—Lieut. Col. T. Weldon, S. C., Chief Magte. of Police for the Town of Madras, arrived at Madras on the 16th Oct. 1883.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Major E. W. C. Hay Miller, Madras S. C., having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut.-Col., dated 20th Oct. 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

ALL LETTERS and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Lieut.-Colonel E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Military Secretary, should, after the 29th instant, be addressed to THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP, BOMBAY ARMY, without the addition of any postal town.

By order,
RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary.
Commander-in-Chief's Office, Poona, Oct. 24.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c, being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ." " AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, when are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	36	„	or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	6 „	„	or „	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OSTREHAN—October 26, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ostrehan, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COSTELLO—October 21, at Mysore, the wife of James A. Costello, of a son.
FULLERTON—October 20, at Burrial, the wife of F. A. Fullerton, Bengal Police, of a son.
RAWSON—October 22, at Coimbatore, the wife of Edward Cresswell Rawson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FINCH—CHRISTIE—October 22, at Christ Church, Simla, Herbert Finch, of Mewnah, Shahjehanpore, to Sophie, daughter of Mr. James T. Christie.
FLOYD—JENKINS—October 20, at Lahore, Olivia Hermione, daughter of Mr. G. R. Jenkins, retired list, to Charles Floyd, Assistant Engineer, Lahore, Water Works.
KAY—FORGAN—October 22, at Calcutta, Alfred Goodwyn Kay, A.M.D., to Barbara Ralf, eldest daughter of Charles Forgan, of Springvale, and Towerhill, Ayrshire, N.B.
REEVES—DYMOND—October 24, at Vepery, Thomas Reeves (Paymaster Sergeant, 1st Battalion Essex Regt.), to Louisa Annie Dymond.

DEATH.

EMMETT—October 19, at Liah, Dehra Ismail Khan District, Florence Henrietta Renwick, daughter of A. W. and Mrs. Charlotte Emmett, aged 2 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1883.

CAN the general body of agriculturists in the Deccan get on without borrowing ? This question has been put by the Secretary of State, and upon the answer will turn, practically, the decision as to the success or failure, the advantage or disadvantage, of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act. There can now be no doubt whatever that, as a matter of fact, the exceptional measure which has been the subject of so much controversy has checked the system of borrowing hitherto prevailing, upon which the whole machinery of agriculture in the Deccan had been dependent for years. The better class of money-lenders—the capitalists who lent their own money—are now more or less unwilling to lend, and will scarcely lend at all except on the security of mortgage, while the middle-men who traded on borrowed capital have been obliged to supplement their avocations of lending on personal security by other callings. As a rule no ryot can now hope to get a loan unless he possesses either property or a very exceptional character for personal honesty. If he have neither he must get on as best he can. The money-lender no longer thinks it worth while to lend him money to get food during a period of difficulty, or to advance him the means of paying his assessment ; taking possession afterwards of the whole output of his land to reimburse himself and get a fancy interest into the bargain, and then lending again *ad infinitum*. All that is now admittedly at an end. The money-lender is discouraged and sulks. He lends still because it is his nature to ; in no instance has he shaken the dust of the Deccan from his feet and returned to his northern home, but he lends warily, and, as a rule, on good security. If bad harvests come it is a foregone conclusion that he will not provide the ryot with the wherewithal to pay the Government its claims and keep body and soul together until the next harvest sets him straight again. The Government and the ryots may get over the period of famine, whether resulting from drought or locusts, as best they can ; it is no affair of the sowcar's. The capitalist can no longer make what he likes out of the ryot ; why should he trouble himself to keep the ryot from starvation and possible extinction ? He will give his money where he is sure of his twelve per cent., but he will not scatter it about freely on the off-chance of getting back fifty per cent. when the conciliators and the courts established under the new law will very surely "go behind the bond" and spoil everything. Consequently, the money-lender finds his business not quite so extensive or so full of potentialities of great extravagant profit as it formerly was. He does not love the Act, and if he knew how to avail himself of the terminology of the political economists he would say a great deal upon the evil of interfering with freedom of contract, and the futility of attempting to regulate the market price of money.

But the natural dissatisfaction of the money-lender at finding the conditions of his lucrative trade arbitrarily modified does not of itself supply an answer to the pertinent question of the Secretary of State. Taking the disgust of the sowcar for granted, and accepting its inevitable consequence—his unwillingness to lend under the old happy-go-lucky system—what is the effect on the ryot who has hitherto lived upon loans ? For loans seemed not only to himself, but to those who interested themselves philosophically in his welfare, to be the very condition of his existence ? It is somewhat strange that, as we learn from the annual report of Dr. Pollen, the Special Judge under the Deccan Ryots Relief Act, the ryot does not complain that he is ruined because he can no longer borrow as easily as of yore. He has begun to find out that the sowcar is not quite indispensable. "Formerly," says

TELEGRAMS.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A LAW COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

With reference to your editorial on my telegram concerning the appointment of a Law Commission, I can state that before telegraphing I took every precaution possible to verify my statement; and from information gathered from authentic sources since, I am in a position to maintain that my telegram was on all essential points absolutely correct. A Law Commission will, according to present intentions, be appointed as soon as convenient, with the object, inter alia, of inquiring into the "thorny subject" of the success of the Statutory Civilians, but also of thoroughly re-organizing the Civil Service and separating the Revenue from the Judicial branch as completely as possible. Nor is my announcement that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter will perhaps be appointed President premature, for two candidates only are spoken of as likely to fill that position. These two are Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Hunter. Mr. Cunningham is thought to be out of the running, so unless other candidates are found Mr. Hunter may probably be appointed. This, of course, is merely surmise. I have further ascertained that the official contradiction to which you alluded was not made from Simla; but wherever made from, it was more diplomatic than true. I allude to the official contradiction published by the Lahore paper.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Toker are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of the Rev. A. E. Stone are placed at the disposal of the N.-W. Provinces Government.

The Rev. A. C. Pearson is appointed a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Mr. C. J. Ponsonby officiates in the first grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests, N.-W. Provinces, consequent on retirement of Mr. J. E. O'Callaghan.

Captain C. W. Leasck is confirmed in his appointment in the first grade, Deputy Conservators of Forests.

The regulations respecting examinations of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, to be held in June, 1884, are published.

The services of Surgeon J. Scully are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, assumed charge on the 20th October.

The tenure of appointment of Director General of Telegraphs is limited to five years. Any extension of this term can only be sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The following Lieutenants are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—H. J. J. Middleton, T. Macarney, W. H. M. Stewart, G. S. Ommanney, W. E. Hill, and A. C. O'Donnell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morton is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel Farrington.

Major E. A. Brind to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Morton.

The following officers are granted furlough to Europe:—Major W. Barron, two years; Captain W. G. C. Halkett, one year; Surgeon Major Oldham, one year and eight days.

Lieutenant-Colonels D. Macdonald and J. Bartleman are promoted to Colonels.

Mr. W. MacGeorge is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Major Convay Gordon has been relieved of his special duties under the Public Works Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH POLICY IN TONGKING.

PARIS, OCT. 25.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Radicals gave notice of a motion censuring the policy of the Government in Tongking.

THE SHAW INDEMNITY.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article this morning, announces that at a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, the offer of the French Government to pay Mr. Shaw one thousand pounds sterling, and to make a suitable apology for his imprisonment, was discussed and accepted.

CHOLERA AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 25.

The cholera is again making its appearance here, nine deaths (mostly of Europeans) having occurred within the last few days.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. were delivered here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 25.

The Inch Line steamer Inchulva arrived here this evening.

LONDON, OCT 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast to-day.

LISBON, OCT. 25.

The B. I. S. N., Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 26.

Mail steamer Siam, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm; fair business offering, but sellers disinclined to sell unless at some advance.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80⅜
4½ " " 88⅜
3 " Consols for account..... 101⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan 102
4½ " French Rentes..... 108½
Bar Silver 50⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £12,700,000, increase £100,000.

Bills discounted £20,200,000, increase £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £22,500,000, decrease £500,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, October 25.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·0

FRIDAY, October 26.

6 a.m. ... ... 76·1
10 a.m. ... ... 82·4
2 p.m. ... ... 87·5
4 p.m. ... ... 85·6

WE are requested to state that the approaching Matriculation, M. A., L.L. B., and L.L. B. honours examinations will begin on Thursday, the 22nd November, instead of on Monday, the 19th November next.

A CASE of assault lately preferred against the Pittapur Rajah and his Dewan, Vadaravoo Chellamiah, by Sunthy Kristnama, Village Moonsiff of Samulcottah, which was heard before the Head Assistant Magistrate of the Godavery District, has resulted in a conviction, and the Court has sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each.

IN reference to some remarks recently in the letter of its Bombay correspondent, the Allahabad paper is assured that Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner of Sind, has no intention of going on furlough at present, his improved health making such a step unnecessary.

KEVING announced the death of Mr. Hem Chunder Ker, the magistrate of Alipore, in a late issue of his paper, the editor of the *Statesman* was "somewhat taken aback, but very agreeably surprised, by a visit from that gentleman himself 'in the flesh' about 11 a. m. the same day. Some over-zealous friend sent us the intelligence of Mr. Ker's death, we presume, kindly thinking to give us early news of the event. We can hardly think it was an intentional hoax, for it is too stale and stupid a joke to have anything amusing about it. We suppose our informant mistook for our worthy magistrate some other deceased person of the same name. We were very glad to see our old friend Hem Chunder Ker in excellent health, and to shake him by the hand. But he ought of course to have been—dead, and we almost feel that he wronged us by putting in an appearance after we had positively declared him defunct. What is to become of editorial infallibility" the editor plaintively inquires, "if men perversely act in this way?"

SOME particulars of the career of Mr. Jules Joubert, the promoter of the Calcutta Exhibition, are given by an up-country paper. It appears that he is "by birth a Frenchman, the son of a French naval officer, and he himself entered life in the French Navy. His first voyage was made in the frigate *L'Heroine*, which after going round the best part of the globe, touched at New Zealand, where M. Joubert first struck out a line for himself, and having made friends with a native Chief, endeavoured to march across the island, but was turned back after great hardships. Taking ship on board another frigate—the French Navy does not seem to be bound down by rules—M. Joubert shared in an attempt made to found a French colony in some undistinguished island of the Pacific. It was not a success, and the year 1844 found him in Sydney, having again taken a temporary leave of naval discipline, and attached himself to the Consulate. The latter, however, he soon quitted for the freer atmosphere of land speculation; engineering and other contracts also came in his way, and we may believe were turned to account. Twenty years afterwards M. Joubert was still in Australia, having relieved the monotony of existence meanwhile by visits to Borneo, New Caledonia, and other specially interesting places. The Secretaryship of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, which he obtained in 1865, first put him in his present line by suggesting the idea of an industrial show, which speedily developed into the permanent Exhibition at Sydney. Since then M. Joubert has given himself up entirely to his specialty, and when he is not promoting exhibitions on his own account, he is acting as Agent or Commissioner of the Australian Colonies at one or other of the exhibitions in Europe. He is well known by this time to every country but India, and amongst other things, is a member of the Legion of Honour."

A RUMOUR is abroad in Calcutta that the Government of India are in treaty with the French for the purchase of Chandernagore. There is, the Allahabad paper believes, just enough fire in the case to account for the smoke, and no more. For some years now—ever since 1875—a desultory correspondence has been going on between the representatives of the two countries about certain portions of territory over which the French claim jurisdiction in two or three parts of India, without exercising any real controlling authority—a state of things not conducive to orderly administration. These *pettahs*, as their proper designation is, are remnants of old factories established in the days of the French occupation, in consideration of the transfer of which to the British authorities, the latter will probably agree to "rectify the boundaries" of the French Settlement of Pondicherry. The magnitude of the proposed transaction may be estimated from the fact that the French possession in the middle of the town of Masulipatam, for instance, is 600 yards square, contains 33 houses and a population of 93 people. The territory claimed in Calicut is even smaller.

WITH reference to the excavations that have been carried on in Calcutta for some time past with a view of accurately determining the site of the Black Hole and other places in the old Fort, the *Englishman* says:—

"Not only the lower portion of the walls which formed three of the sides, viz., the north, east, and west sides of the Black Hole, but part of the original floor of the cell, and one of the pillars of the 'arched verandah or piazza' to the west of it, have been exposed to view. The portion of the Eastern wall that has been laid bare is in a very perfect state of preservation, with the plaster intact upon its inner surface. The distance between this and the remains of the opposite, or western wall, corresponds exactly with the recorded dimension of 14 ft. 6 in. The sea of the cell, which was 18 ft. from the northern wall, falling, as it must have done, within the area covered by the Post Office, has not been determined."

"OLD INDIAN" writes to the *Englishman*:—"The site of the Black Hole having now, by Mr. Bayne's exertions, been ascertained, I would suggest that its position might be marked by granite slabs placed over the old foundations of the walls, and flush with the roadway. The space inside the granite would thus show the size of the chamber, and the traffic through the Post Office compound would not be interfered with. A memorial tablet might be placed in the adjoining wall of the Post Office. The expenses to be met by a public subscription."

THE *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent says that the sad circumstance of the death of two ladies at Nassick from fishpoisoning caused by eating Bombay oysters has created something like a scare with regard to the bivalve as an article of food. The correspondent adds:—

I need hardly say that this is unreasonable, inasmuch as dangerous symptoms and even fatal results have accrued on eating various kinds of ordinary fish. For instance, it is well known that now and again symptoms strongly akin to those of cholera have been produced by eating mackerel, and I myself know a gentleman who never dare eat caviare as, on two occasions, it brought him within a measurable distance of the last extremity. The sad event, however, which occurred recently at Nassick has no doubt a disturbing effect with regard to oysters in Bombay, and such apprehensions are not easily allayed. I am given to understand that rock oysters taken from a spot not always under water acquire poisonous properties, whilst those never exposed to the air remain innocuous. But even if this were generally known, I hardly think it would make much difference in overcoming the prejudice which has recently been engendered; yet people will persist in going to bed, though the majority of our friends and relations die there!

THE Lahore paper publishes the following:—"The present mode of decapitating with Marwood's long drop is a revolting process, which we hope, 'pending further reference,' the Government of the Punjab will take in hand at once and suppress. In three different districts this mode of execution has been tried of late; and the result, each time, was decapitation. The last occurrence happened only a few days ago."

THE cultivation of cardamoms must be very profitable, remarks a Madras paper, if we may judge from the experience of Travancore planters. "We were quite surprised to hear recently that the Maharajah's Government claim two-thirds of the crop, the whole of which is taken by the Government and valued by its own agent. Notwithstanding this extraordinary tax, some coffee planters are planting new clearings with cardamoms, but, as our Peermaad correspondent remarks in another column, the tax is too high, and nearly debars planters from cultivating the plant."

IT occurs to the *Indian Daily News* to ask whether India possesses anything in the shape of a torpedo boat? "There are, we believe, in the arsenals of Fort William and Bombay torpedos, but they are not particularly numerous, and they are not much heard of. Certain companies of the Sappers and Miners, and certain detachments of Royal Engineers, have been made to go through a course of torpedo instruction, and at Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, and Bombay officers and a few men are stationed so as to enable the Government to rejoice in the possession of a fragment of the skeleton of a torpedo corps. But to say that the arrangements in this direction are in any way equal to the necessities of the case, would be to give the Government of India credit for an attention to military matters which it has never yet displayed."

THERE is, of course, much speculation abroad in military circles as to who is likely to succeed Sir Henry Norman in the coveted seat in the India Council, remarks the *Pioneer*. "General Wilson, Colonel Allen Johnson, Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir Charles Brownlow, and Colonel Chesney are all considered to be in the running. General Wilson and Colonel Chesney are men of decided views, holding such heterodox opinions on matters of military reform as are not likely to recommend them at Whitehall. There is also the doubt if the Military Member of Council would care to relinquish his present post. At any rate he is an inconvenient person, whom it would be convenient to get rid of, and he might probably count on a recommendation from India. Colonel Allen Johnson is serving for his civil pension as Military Secretary at the India Office, and having no ambition to better himself, is unlikely to receive the promotion from trying for it. Sir Peter Lumsden, who never neglects an opening, might succeed, because success generally succeeds. Sir Charles Brownlow, also in want of a job, is a quite possible candidate, because there is no decent reason why he should not be a candidate. But, after all, the best informed speculation is more than likely to be confounded by the result.

SO much is said and written about Mr. Missionary Shaw just now, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that it will astonish many people to learn that the victim of Admiral Pierre's mental derangement is a layman. The following brief sketch of his career, which appears in the religious papers, is not without interest:—

Mr. Shaw, who is forty-three years old, was educated at the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society. Having passed successfully at the Science and Art Classes, South Kensington, he accepted the mastership of a school at Wilmslow, Cheshire. Desiring to be employed in missionary work, he undertook, in 1868, an educational appointment at Samoa, under the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the Society requested Mr. Shaw to become superintendent of education in the Betsileo Province, South Central Madagascar. In 1878 he came home for a holiday, and, on returning to Madagascar in 1880, was sent to Tamatave. At Tamatave he has superintended every department of mission work, religious and educational, medical and mechanical, including the erection of schools and churches. He is a member of the Zoological Society of London, and a correspondent of the Meteorological Society.

It would be more correct, the *Pall Mall* adds, to style him 'Mr. Schoolmaster Shaw than Mr. Missionary Shaw, and he certainly has more the look of a pedagogue than a preacher.

THE first two volumes of the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton," by his son, the Earl of Lytton, are in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. The work is to be profusely illustrated, and will contain a number of copies of miniatures and portraits taken from the Knebworth collection. These have been sent to Messrs. Dawson for the purpose of reproducing. One of them, a very beautiful example of Cosway's work, represents the father of the late Lord Lytton. The work, when complete, will consist of eight volumes.

"IT is probably not generally known," says the *Athenæum*, "that Anthony Trollope left behind him an autobiography. Messrs. Blackwood and Sons are preparing it for publication, and hope to issue it in the middle of October. The autobiography brings Trollope's life down to 1876. It is a very frank record of his literary work and of his opinions. His account of the poverty and misery amid which his boyhood and youth were spent will probably be a revelation to those who were most intimate with him in later years. The main interest of the book is literary. It gives a detailed history of every one of Trollope's novels that had appeared before the date at which the autobiography closes. Between 1847, when 'The Macdermots of Ballycloran' was published, and 1879, Trollope had received for his books a sum close upon £69,000."

IF it is to become the custom to hoot all honorary colonels of Prussian regiments through the streets of Paris, there are few Royal personages in Europe, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, who will be able to visit the French capital without molestation. Exclusive of the numerous host of German Princes who hold high command in the Prussian army, the following Sovereigns are honorary colonels in the Prussian service:—The Emperor Alexander III. of Russia; the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, the King of Roumania, the King of the Belgians, the King of Holland, the King of Italy, and the King of Spain. Besides these crowned heads, the following Princes have received the same distinction:—Archduke Rudolph of Austria, Prince Amadeus of Italy and ex-King of Spain, Prince Alexander of Hesse, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and no fewer than three English Princes—namely, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief (Sir D. Stewart), accompanied by the Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General and Captain Steuart, A.-D.-C., left Simla for Subathu at 7 a.m. on Wednesday. His Excellency will reach his camp, now being formed at Banda, on the 2nd proximo, where he will be joined by the rest of his staff, consisting of Colonel Gossett, Military Secretary; Major Ford, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Moore, Deputy Interpreter; Surgeon-Major Davies, Captain Haines, A.-D.-C., and Lieutenants Grierson and Wheeler.

COLONEL J. J. McLEOD INNES, V.C., Royal Engineers, Inspector-General of Military Works, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from the 30th November. Colonel G. P. de P. Falconnet will take over the duties at Bombay, and Colonel McLeod Innes will rejoin at Aden.

A FAREWELL dinner was to be given by the members of the N.-W.P. Club to Colonel Bevan and the officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on Friday evening.

LIEUTENANTS SAVAGE and Atkin, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, have been appointed to the 1st and 25th N. I., respectively, as Staff Corps, probationers.

THE following medical officers on arrival from England will do duty at the stations specified:—Surgeon-Major T. O'Farrell, Peshawur; Surgeons A. E. Haves, Umballa; J. M. Young, Allahabad; and G. Jameson, Meean Meer.

SURGEON J. B. GIBBONS is transferred from Dinapore to Umballa for officiating medical charge of the 11th B. L., *vice* Crofts, who goes to Sialkote in similar charge of the 10th B. L.

THE following appointments of permanent wing officers have been made:—Lieutenant Reid, from the 30th to the 27th N. I.; Lieutenant Beaver, from the 9th to 4th N. I.; Lieutenant Anderson, from the 5th to the 3rd N. I.; Lieutenants Tulloch and Grey, to the 38th N.I.; and Lieutenant Pritchard, from the 39th to the 8th N. I.

SEVEN commissions from the ranks were given in the month of August. The grades favoured were:—1 Corporal-Major, 2 Sergeant-Majors, 1 Bandmaster (this is of rare occurrence), 2 Quartermaster Sergeants, and 1 Troop Serjeant-Major.

THE 1st Dragoon Guards march from Meerut on the 26th instant, *en route* to Rawal Pindi in relief.

THE B Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery will march from Ferozepore for Mooltan on the 31st October, reaching the latter station on the 21st November.

DEATH OF COL. HEATHCOTE.—We regret to have to announce the death of Col. Mark Heathcote, C.B., commanding the 14th Bengal Lancers (the Jat Horse). His decease occurred at Lahore on the 22nd; and the cause is said to have been pleurisy. Col. Heathcote was an officer of 29 years' standing, and had seen much active service. He entered the Indian Army in December, 1854, and joined the 19th Native Infantry, entering the Staff Corps on its formation in 1861. He served in the Sikhim and Duffla expeditions of 1861 and 1874-75, and on both occasions was mentioned in despatches; and he was also engaged in the operations against the Nagas in 1875. He served in the Quarter-master-General's Department in the expedition of 1876 to Perak in the Malay Peninsula, and was indeed for many years in that department, where his value was appreciated by Sir Frederick Roberts. For his services in Perak Col. Heathcote received a medal and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served throughout the Afghan Campaign, 1878-9-80, and shared in the Bazar Valley Expedition, in the advance from Ali Khel to Kalal, the action of Charasia, and the operations at Kabul. For some time he was Road Commandant on the Khyber line of communication. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and received the C. B. and also a medal and two clasps. Col. Heathcote was only appointed to the command of the 14th Lancers on the 18th January last year, having previously held command of the 17th B. L. Colonel Heathcote was only 48 years of age, but was a particularly young-looking, active man. His loss is a great one to his friends, and to the service. By his death another gap is made in the band of excellent soldiers whom Sir Frederick Roberts gathered round him during the Afghan War.—*Englishman*.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEFS.

IN modification of previous orders it is notified by the Quartermaster-General that the two companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment will move by rail from Bombay to Poona on the night of the 10th November, halt at the latter station on the 11th and 12th, and march on the 13th idem for Satara, where the detachment should arrive on the 18th idem. Camp equipage to accompany the companies from Bombay.

2. The 16th Regiment N. I. will move by wing from Poona to Baroda and Surat. The headquarters and first wing by rail on the evening of the 6th December, so as to arrive at Baroda on the 8th idem. Two companies to be detached at Surat *en route*. The second wing will leave Poona by rail on the evening of the 26th December, in relief of the right wing of the 26th Regiment N. I. This regiment (26th N. I.) will move by wings to Bombay as already ordered, handing over its camp equipment to the 16th Regiment N. I. The latter corps will return its tents into the Poona Ordnance Depôt before departure.

3. The headquarters and right wing of the 22nd Regiment N. I. will, on arrival at Bombay from Aden about the 10th November, move by rail (instead of by route march) to Poona, where the wing will be encamped until the 23rd idem, on which date it will march *en route* to Satara, arriving at that station on the 29th idem as previously arranged.

4. Tents for this wing to be drawn at Poona instead of at Bombay.

5. The march of the left wing of the 28th Regiment N. I. from Dharwar to Poona is postponed from the 9th to the 26th November, 1883; consequently the wing will not be due at the following stations until the dates given below:—Belgaum, 29th November; Kolhapur, 6th December; Satara, 14th December; Poona, 21st December.

The right wing of this regiment will march from Satara for Poona as previously ordered, viz., on the 1st December, 1883.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.—A rapid barometrical increase has occurred over the Punjab and has spread in a less degree to Rajputana, Sind, and over the Central stations. In Behar and Assam slight recoveries of pressure are also reported, but elsewhere the fall noticed yesterday still holds. The pressure is now highest in the Punjab, but is still lowest in Arracan. The normal north-easterly and easterly breezes prevail over the greater part of the country, but in the north the wind is still variable. A dust storm occurred at Rawulpindi yesterday, causing slight rain and overcast weather; but elsewhere over Northern and Central India the sky is almost cloudless. Over the Peninsula the sky is rather more covered, and showers have occurred. The shade temperature at Delhi yesterday was 94°, and at Agra 93°. Rain to-day:—Belgaum, Madura, and Cochin, 1 inch; Vizagapatam and Rangoon, 1 inch.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are indebted to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the following return of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th October:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Panjoo	01	72	Meindabad	28	86
Valtarai	117	77	Ahmedabad	26	45
Palghud	118	49	Viramgaum	22	30
Golwad	84	49	Wudwan	16	18
Bulsar	93	72	Kanagora	21	29
Surat	60	78	Pali	45	94
Broach	45	82	Dabhoee	52	24
Baroda	44	76	Godhra	44	96

"IOLANTHE" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

IN producing "Iolanthe," the latest of the Sullivan-Gilbert series of comic operas, Messrs. Norville and Ferrell's company, which is now in possession of the boards at the Gaiety Theatre, display considerable courage and enterprise, and it is gratifying to find that on the whole the result is eminently satisfactory. The first representation was given on Thursday night. The audience was unusually large, a circumstance which may in some measure perhaps be attributed to the fact that several local amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, took part in the performance. Some of the angularities inseparable from a first night were occasionally observable, but they will no doubt wear away on a closer acquaintance with the work. In general, however, Sullivan's sparkling music was well rendered. As the Chancellor, Mr. Ferrell, who is far and away the most versatile member of the company, was irresistible. The title rôle was assumed by Miss E. Blain, who sang the beautiful solos allotted to her with taste and feeling. As Phyllis, Miss Markham was exceedingly vivacious. Mrs. Norville took the part of the Queen of the Fairies, and Mr. Comerford represented Strephon. Other parts were ably sustained by Mr. Norville, Mr. Devon, &c. The chorus, consisting principally of amateurs, was small but effective. New scenery had been painted for the occasion by Herr Freyberger. The opera will be repeated to-night.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE POLICE.

INSPECTOR RENNIE and Constable Guider, together with three sepoys, named Ladoo, Succaram, and Rowjee, appeared again before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, charged with assaulting three Borahs, by name Abdoolalli Allibhoy, Adamjee Jeevajee, and Jafferjee Adamjee, in Baba Dabboo-street, on the 14th August last.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the first two complainants; the third complainant was unrepresented. Mr. Russell, barrister, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Superintendent Brewin. Mr. R. M. Mehta, barrister, represented the two European officers; and Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, defended the three sepoys.

The court was again densely crowded by spectators, who appeared to be much interested in the proceedings.

Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, whose cross-examination had not been concluded on the last occasion; was recalled. Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said.—The swelling on the left side, owing to violence, was caused by blows of fists or sticks. The swelling itself was the mark of a stick, and was about two inches broad and three or four inches long. I cannot say which is more probable, whether it is the mark of a blow by the fist or by a stick. The mark might be caused if the man had been thrown against to him with substance with great violence. A severe and continued struggle would excite the pulse, but the pulse would not continue in that abnormal state after the excitement was over. If a person had gone through a severe struggle and there were circumstances to keep up the excitement, it might bring on fever afterwards. I can't answer the question whether a plethoric man would take fever more easily than a man who was not plethoric. The diffused swelling which I described as on the left side is just nearly over the spleen. When I saw Adamjee on the 15th, I was told that I should examine him to give him a certificate to be used in the Police Court. I did so. I gave a certificate where I applied a plaster about a fortnight ago. I could not see the swelling with my physical eyes, but with my medical eyes. I think it very desirable that Adamjee should take rest, and not come to Court day after day. The marks on the arms went round it in a slant.

Re-examined by Mr. Brown.—The wound on the head is one which a person would very much wish to avoid. The effusion of blood is a source of danger of inflammation of the brain setting in; even of erysipelas. I placed my head against the edge of the tier of the wheel to satisfy myself whatsoever wound could be caused by my head coming in contact with it. Adamjee is not half as strong as he was on the first day I saw him. It is not possible, putting all the symptoms together, that Adamjee has imposed upon me by feigning sickness.

To the Court.—I don't think the marks on the arms were caused by being pinioned with ropes.

Dr. Thomas Blaney was the next witness, and in reply to Mr. Brown said.—I first saw Adamjee on the 14th August last, after 10 p. m. He was lying in bed and suffering considerable pain from what appeared to me to be a severe beating. Had I known that before I went there, being Coroner of Bombay, I would not have gone. Adamjee had a wound on the right side of his head, another on the right hip, a small one, and another on the outer side of one of his fingers. He had a great number of marks on various parts which appeared to be inflicted by sticks of some kind. The beating was a severe one. I made a very careful examination to ascertain if he had received any internal injuries or if any bones had been fractured or broken. I prescribed nothing to be taken internally. I ordered him to be fomented on account of the severe pain he complained of on the left side of his chest. He had fever and the pulse of fever. I saw him on the 15th in consultation with Dr. Khory, when I gave him this certificate. I saw him about a fortnight ago, and he was then suffering from pain on the left side of the chest, and in the abdomen too. The pulse was frequent each time I saw him. I remember going to see the wheel at the request of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. I went there with Mr. Gulder and some one else to form an opinion as to whether the wound on the head could have been caused by the fly-wheel. I believe it could not have been caused by that wheel under the explanation I had received.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, Dr. Blaney said.—Under any circumstances I believe the wound could not have been caused by the wheel. I take into account the character of the wound and the character of the instrument that inflicted it. The wound was a contused wound. The edges of the wheel being almost as sharp as a knife, could not have inflicted a contused wound. Such a wound might be caused if the head came in contact with a flat or rounded iron substance. The tier of the wheel is about a little more than an inch and a half in depth, and is flat. I don't think such a wound could be caused by the head coming in contact with that hard surface. I think it must have been something prominent, and not regular like the wheel. There was nothing peculiar in that wound. The wound had no length; it was irregular, and like a patch about half an inch in diameter, perhaps a little less. The spokes are quite a contused wound, but not that wound. In saying this I take into account that it is difficult for that part of the head to come in contact with the wheel. If his head did at all come in contact with the spokes of the wheel, I think the wound would have been longer and deeper. A stick or an iron rod about half an inch in diameter could have caused such a wound. There were marks on various parts of the trunk and extremities of his body. The marks running in one direction and on account of their regularity, I don't think could have been caused by rubbing against some hard substance.

To the Court.—If ever I saw a beating, that was one.

Cross-examined.—The wheel, including the frame, measured 4ft. 3in. from the ground. I stripped Adamjee on the 14th August, had the room lighted well, examined him carefully, and found no fracture and no dislocation of bone. There was much pain on the left side of the chest, but on examining I was not able to make out any injury to the lung. That explains why I did not order medicine. The wound on the head was a wound of great consequence from its situation.

The case was here postponed to Thursday next, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m.

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THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition was held on Thursday afternoon, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to learn the progress that has been made in preparing the various exhibits for despatch to Calcutta. Mr. M. Mowat, elected President by Government in the room of Mr. J. Thorburn, resigned, occupied the chair.

Earthen casts of the heads of a fisherman, ramosee, and dhunger were exhibited upon the table.

The President said.—Gentlemen, you have been called together, in order that the Executive of the Exhibition Committee may report progress. I appear here as your President for the first time, and I feel sure you will lend me every assistance in your power. I am glad to acknowledge that one of the very first to offer me aid was your late President. Looking at the urgency of the position of matters, Government has associated with the President a high official who will go to Calcutta shortly in the capacity of Special Commissioner. The name of Mr. Grant is a sufficient voucher for the manner in which the duties will be carried out. Not only is the appointment in accordance with the resolution passed by you this day last week, but I may add that without some such supervision, our chances of success would have been greatly diminished. Later on he will say a word or two for himself. He has seen the heads of the various departments and got valuable information from them: but as two of these gentlemen are here to-day to give a report of what they have done, and are about to do, I shall not anticipate them in any way. You must have been glad to learn from the newspapers yesterday that space for the mill exhibits has been obtained, and I may add that we immediately telegraphed for the additional area offered. (Hear, hear.) If there is one thing above another which we are desirous of seeing well represented, it is our local manufactures and the great commercial productions of the country, such as cotton, wheat, oilseeds, and other articles too numerous to enumerate. We believe that by so doing we may be contributing our little towards pushing forward that trade which is, and ever must remain, a great mainstay of the country. (Applause.) I hope the show on the part of the cotton and silk mills will be attended by the very best results, and the suggestion of the leading millowners to my predecessor is worthy of every consideration. Space might be allowed for something more than the show part, and if a distribution of samples and cards to influential gentlemen from the colonies would be the means of advancing an industry in which nearly seven crores of rupees are invested between fixed and floating capital, let the opportunity be seized. (Hear, hear.) I know that similar good results followed the Melbourne Exhibition, and since my arrival here I have seen several colonial orders for Mr. Dinshaw's manufactures. Time is everything to us at the present stage, seeing the exhibits have to be in Calcutta by the 9th of November. But there is an old saying, "where there's a will there's a way," and we must rise to the occasion. I hope that intending private exhibitors will be prompt in sending in their articles. When Mr. Grant gets to Calcutta he will have a great deal to do. Not only have the exhibits to be put in order for the jurors, but show-cases have to be obtained and an official catalogue prepared. I trust the latter will be full and ample, so that in after years a reference to it will show not merely a few dry words, but a valuable description of the most important articles of our trade. It is too early to say what the result may be, but when the awards are announced, I hope to find that Bombay has held her own. (Hear, hear.) With the money which we have in hand we have a great deal to do: we have the railway and other expenses to pay, and we want in addition to get something good for our local museum. From what I can see there is some prospect of this being obtained, but in order to do the matter full justice we should like to have a pretty full treasury. With these remarks, I call upon my friend Mr. Grant to favour the meeting with his views.

Mr. J. H. Grant, the Special Commissioner appointed by Government, said he had very little to say after what had fallen from the Chairman. It must be remembered that they had quite recently made a new departure in this Presidency, and in estimating results it was necessary to bear this fact in mind, and also that the time now available for making the new arrangements was very limited. Any one who would take the trouble to read through the papers and correspondence would see that the late President and the Secretary had taken quite a correct view of their duties as laid down by the Government of India, and that the department of products and rough manufactures was not entrusted to the Committee of this Presidency. It was stated distinctly in the original instructions that the Government of India would take upon itself the entire responsibility of the department of products and rough manufactures, and the Bombay Government was asked to make a collection of art-ware, jewellery, fabrics, and other articles of adornment and luxury. This, as the Committee were aware, was entrusted to Mr. Griffiths, who had carried it out most effectually. Dr. Macdonald, who was entrusted with the collection under the third section, including machinery, agricultural implements, &c., was present, and would no doubt inform them how far he had succeeded in his work. Mr. Tyrrell Leith was entrusted with the ethnological department. Unfortunately, he was not able to be present, as he was professionally engaged out of Bombay. But he had handed over his papers to him (Mr. Grant), and his exhibits were now in Bombay, ready for dispatch. As Mr. Leith was not appointed till August last, he had not had sufficient time to do all that he would have wished to do. But he had done all that was in his power to do, and had completed his share of the work. The lists of his exhibits were in Mr. Grant's hands, and the latter would be despatched to Calcutta as soon as possible. They had heard from the President what was being done, and what the Committee proposed to do, and the Commissioner thought they might anticipate satisfactory results, and that this Presidency would be well represented at the Exhibition. He wished to add his congratulations to those of the President on the fact of Mr. Gordon having consented to continue to act as Secretary to the Committee. (Applause.) Mr. Grant continued that, looking to the very short time that remained for the despatch of the goods, he had asked the Agent of the G. I. P. R. Company if he would agree to send a few vans by passenger train at the low rate of carriage by goods train. As the agent was not in Bombay, he had not yet received a reply, but he hoped that it would be quite satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Griffiths then read from a communication he had made that day to Mr. Grant on the work done in his department. He said he (Mr. Griffiths) had received miscellaneous articles from some of the native States, as Kattywar, Gondal, Jamnugur, Morvee, &c. The articles he had already in hand were being packed, and he thought he would be able to despatch the whole of the exhibits in about a week. He had experienced some difficulty with regard to raw products, because the request to undertake that part of the work came, as Mr. Gordon knew, very late. But Mr. Grant had undertaken to collect some articles, and Dr. Dymock was collecting such things as spices, oilseeds, and fibres. He (Dr. Macdonald) thought he would be able to make the collection quite in time for despatch to the exhibition. As to the means of purchasing these exhibits, he had received a telegram from Calcutta, asking for an estimate; and he inferred from this that they were willing to pay for the articles. But he had yet had no time to write back to them, as he had only just made the estimate.

The President observed that it would be well to telegraph, seeing how urgent the case was.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that it was very satisfactory that Government had appointed a Special Commissioner, even at that late hour, to look after the exhibits sent from this Presidency. It had already been announced from Calcutta that there would be sufficient space kept for the representation of the products of the mill industry; and he should like to know what steps had been taken by the Committee for getting the products ready in time. He was particularly anxious that the products of their mills should be adequately represented, as they were likely to draw the attention of visitors from various countries.

The President replied that the mill industry would be well represented. Mr. Gordon had taken a great deal of trouble within the last few days in connection with the matter, and he had seen, among other leading millowners, Messrs.

for this, it must come from the Hovas, just as the Egyptians have to pay for the loss of property resulting from our bombarding Alexandria. As for the hardships under which Mr. Shaw says that he suffered during his arrest, it is obvious that there is absurd exaggeration. The question of compensation, therefore, resolves itself into this: Was Mr. Shaw so indiscreet that his temporary imprisonment was justifiable. If not, what ought he to receive for being unjustifiably detained for a few days in a French ship of war? Reduced to these proportions, the issue is a very plain and simple one, and one that the French Government will, no doubt, meet in a fair and generous spirit, although I cannot help thinking that the missionary cause will not gain by a missionary even asking compensation for arrest, when amongst his grievances he puts forward that his cellar of claret was robbed, and that he himself was given the soup, the meat, the bread, the coffee, and the claret of French sailors, until by exaggerating his illness and making an arrangement with the cook, he was supplied with delicacies. "I remembered," said Mr. Shaw, "that I was not only a Missionary, but an Englishman as well." Perhaps it might be desirable that he should now remember that he is not only an Englishman, but a Missionary as well.

EXERCISE vs. BANTINGISM.

OBESITY is a disease—a gradual, yet a true perversion of a normal state, and therefore a disease—which from its continual irksomeness, apart from any worse symptoms, renders those who suffer from it particularly ready to accept any means of relief, reasonable or unreasonable, if only it will ease them of their burden. It would be superfluous to review the various systems professedly based on scientific principles, but really founded too often on fallacious reasoning, which have claimed to achieve this result. When one considers the slow development of this condition, its selection of certain individuals in preference to others who consume the same ingredients of diet, and the other circumstances of those affected, it is clear that there is some inherent state of being or habit of life which, more than mere quality of food, conduces to excessive fat formation. For its safe and effectual treatment, provided that the case be not of so long-standing as to be beyond all treatment, this state must first be understood and regulated. It is well known that whatever interferes with oxidation, with due metamorphosis of digested food with the tissues, is apt to lead to its storage in the form of fat. This is true not only of fat itself, but also, though in a much less degree, of substances,—as albumen—far removed from it in the scale of chemical change. Such interference arises, on the one hand, from the ingestion of more food than can possibly undergo assimilation, especially if it be largely composed of carbohydrates; on the other, from insufficient demand for formative material on the part of the tissue elements themselves, and this demand is proportionate to their loss by exertion. It is therefore necessary for health that consumption should be limited as nearly as may be to what is necessary for sustenance, and that discharge of waste and tissue demand should be at the same time encouraged by moderate bodily exercise. But, moreover, the limitation of food must be in its quantity rather than its kind. A certain mixed diet is requisite for healthy growth, and neither fatty, farinaceous, nor albuminoid material can be omitted from it in any considerable proportion without detriment to the general nutrition. If the stout man who desires to be thin will restrict himself to a lean meat diet, taking but a trifling amount of the other more carbonaceous substances after the Banting method, he will indeed lose bulk, but the restriction will not arrest his fat-forming propensity, which still survives, though on reduced fare, and will return to him as soon as he resumes his former mode of living. Moreover, his Bantingism must either undersieed the non-fatty tissues in respect of their most important constituent, carbon, or to avoid this must so overload every organ, but especially the kidneys, with surplus albuminoid excreta as to cause their overwork and degeneration at no distant date. The danger, though still real, is less to men of active habits, but such the obese commonly are not. By this method we seek to avoid one trouble, with partial success, only to fall into another, perhaps worse. While therefore we are ready to admit that stout persons should be content with a less rich diet than the spare-bodied, we are careful to preserve its essentially mixed character, to limit its consumtion in quantity, and to rely for disposal of the products of digestion mainly on regular and methodical physical exertion. There should be no difficulty about this latter, seeing that it may be taken in different forms suited to various ages and constitutional types. Walking, riding, rowing, and for the younger and more robust, athletic exercises of more energetic kinds, are among the most valuable from their exercising more or less the whole of the muscular energies. Then there are many kinds of amateur work which offer the same advantages. By all such means free play is afforded for tissue changes, for excretion of waste, and for regular and rapid blood circulation. In short, it is necessary for him who would enjoy the ease of an unencumbered person to remember in practice that the laws of supply and demand have a relation to one another as close and as inseparable in the human frame as in the commercial world.—*Lancet.*

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

A FATIGUING day's ride, which with the exception of the unavoidable mid-day siesta, had been continued since soon after sunrise, was brought to a close by our finding ourselves somewhere in high latitudes upon that everlasting range of Asiatic snow-peaks of which the Kop-Dagh forms the culminating point. There was no disguising the fact—the compass had failed us; and, with night closing in with eastern rapidity, we found ourselves utterly and hopelessly lost. Our horses, too, were thoroughly jaded, and had in several cases to be led by those who, tired as themselves, could scarcely put one leg before the other. Then, again, we were in a neighbourhood known to be infested by brigands, and since we had lost the beaten track we might, for all we knew, come upon their haunts at any moment. . . . Thus it was that even the luxury of pipes was denied, lest the tell-tale spark should betray us. So we crept noiselessly along till we were almost enveloped in long, dank grass and lost in brushwood, each man carefully leading his horse with one hand, while in his other he held his six-shooter ready for emergencies. Half an hour had probably been thus occupied and still no convenient place had been found, when Johannes, the driver of my araba, utterly exhausted, fell by the way. This accompanied with the distant sound of trickling water, which promised well for the morning, decided beyond argument our course. To go on now became impossible, and though it was at first thought wise to ascertain the whereabouts of the watercourse, this was overruled by the majority, so we prepared to camp. While tethering our horses one slipped, but soon recovered himself, on the rough edge of what we supposed, in the darkness, to be a ditch. This trifling circumstance would not have attracted attention had not my dragoman again called my attention to the sound of rippling waters. We were both inclined to move our camp on a little nearer to the inviting allurement, but finding that several of our party had picketed their horses meanwhile, and were already rolled up in their huge cloaks, prepared to snatch what sleep they could before daylight, we abandoned the idea. In a very few minutes all remembrance of that dreary night-ride was steeped in sweet forgetfulness. And now comes the *dénouement*. At the first streak of dawn we were astir untethering our horses and preparing for our onward journey. A dense vapour made all as imperceptible around us as if we had still been enveloped in the shades of night; this, however, was not long in lifting, and then it was that we realised the terrible death which we had so narrowly escaped. We had encamped on the very edge of a frightful precipice, so close, in fact, that my dragoman, the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, myself, and several others, had literally slept upon its very brink, and the rippling water, which had so nearly tempted us to advise camping yet a little farther on, was now to be seen like a silver thread winding its way hundreds of feet below.—"Adventures of a War Correspondent."—*Good Words.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

IF Parliament had been sitting, the Report of Captain Rice, R.N., might have caused a debate. In the middle of September it is likely to be slightly noticed and speedily forgotten. The *Times* is content merely to refer to its existence. Some of the other papers give abstracts of it; and there the matter drops. Yet it is impossible for even an impartial politician, if recent events have allowed one to survive, not to ask, first, why the Government was not aware of the state of things Captain Rice reveals before the discredited negotiations with M. de Lesseps, and, secondly, if no proposal or statement is to be made as to the charges brought against the Canal Company. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone knew nothing about the gross mismanagement of traffic. It is possible Mr. Childers was equally ignorant. But one member of the Government, though he is not actually in the Cabinet, must have known all about it. Sir Thomas Brassey has been frequently through the Canal. And, not long ago, a number of complaints, chiefly made by ships' captains, were formulated for the information of Lord Granville. The blame rests, however, with another official who is neither in the Cabinet nor in any Ministerial office. Sir Rivers Wilson cannot but have been well aware not only that such charges as Captain Rice makes could be made, but that neither he nor his coadjutor, as the English members of the Board of Directors, have ever moved a finger to abate the evils which Captain Rice describes. They are nothing new. Months ago many of the facts he alleges were mentioned in the *Saturday Review* for instance. It is impossible to spend even an hour at Port Said or Ismailia without hearing complaints. Every captain of a merchant ship reports to his employers more or less as Captain Rice has reported to the Admiralty. If the shipowners who now talk of a second canal were to publish some of these reports, they would help to relieve the weight of the dull season, and their complaints might eventually reach the ears of Mr. Childers. That they should penetrate to the ears of Mr. Gladstone is too much to hope. Some very curious revelations would be made as to insolence on the part of the managers, and as to peculation and incompetence on the part of the pilots. Captain Rice has shown how the regulations at present in force actually put a premium upon bad steering. It is, he demonstrates, actually to the advantage of the Company to run a ship aground. On the other hand, as but too many cases, unreported by Captain Rice, would show, the pilots often find the agent of an English shipowner to be a better paymaster than M. de Lesseps; and in this and other ways thousands are squandered which never appear in any published balance-sheet. It is the fault of the present rules of the Canal that they are drawn up by people unacquainted with seamanship and are applied by pilots ignorant of navigation.

The chief heads of Captain Rice's Report relate to the insolence of the Canal officials, the unfair treatment of English ships, as compared with French, and the unfitness of the pilots for their duties. English mail steamers, he says, are detained seventy-one hours in transit, French steamers only forty-eight. Of the 117 pilots only three are English. The fact is, that any Frenchman is considered competent to discharge the duties of a Canal pilot, whether he knows anything of the management of ships or not, and the wages are not too low to attract well-trained Englishmen. English passed masters of good character and proved experience frequently apply for employment in the pilot service. But, in as spite of M. de Lesseps's very liberal professions, "no English need apply" is as the rule of the Canal Company. As it has yet to be shown that the French pilot does anything for the steamer nominally in his charge, we may perhaps look forward to the eventual abolition of compulsory pilotage. Our men-of-war and transports did very well without pilots last year. As Captain Rice observes, although every ship is compelled to take a pilot on board, the responsibility of steering the vessels rests with the commander. With regard to the conduct of the Canal officials Captain Rice has much to say. The great tugboat question is a constant source of irritation. The Company will not allow any steam-launch in the Canal unless it has been specially inspected and approved by a French official. As the Company has a small number of these indispensable vessels for hire, no French official ever does approve of a tug belonging to any one else. During the cholera outbreak, when every moment was precious, and delay meant loss of life, the officials would not allow Captain Rice to employ an English steam-tender, though they had not one at hand of of their own. We know very well what a French commander would have done under such circumstances in an English port; but no doubt Captain Rice was well aware with what favour he would be received at home if he thought more of the lives of English soldiers than of the susceptibilities of French officials. It cannot be doubted, however, that if Captain Rice had been in the merchant service, rather than in the Royal Navy, he would have found a way to soften the asperities of the licenser of tugs.

It is impossible, unfortunately, for English shipowners to "Boycott" the Canal. A few lines are now sending an occasional steamer to Australia by the Cape route; but for India such a course involves a probable loss of time. This loss is, however by no means so great as might be imagined. The delays in the canal are every year increasing as the traffic increases. The managers—that is, the local officials at Ismailia and Port Tewfik—are not qualified for their duties. They were able to get on pretty well when a fourth only of the present number of ships traversed the Isthmus. It is very possible, and has indeed been asserted publicly without contradiction that the Canal as it is would suffice for the present traffic, and even for a slight increase, if the French officials were removed. The "Chef du Transit"—a lofty individual, who wears a handsome uniform, and indulges in unapproachable hauteur of manner—lives neither at Port Said nor at Suez, but at Ismailia, though ships do not go within miles of that town. Moreover, in spite of his gold buttons, he is a civilian, as are his deputies at either end of the Canal; and, though there is a naval officer, who seldom shows signs of a separate existence, and certainly never interferes to help seamen oppressed by land-made laws. Finally, an "Agent Supérieur" lives at Cairo, where he receives complaints and acts as intermediary between the Canal officials and the central Board at Paris. A ship's captain is in too great a hurry to wait for a decision which can only be obtained by this roundabout system. He his perhaps been ill-treated in the Canal; but he wants to get on, and, once a liberty at Suez, he only writes home to the owners, and makes no further delay. Thus it is that, when such a Report as this by Captain Rice is published, the Directors in Paris will probably shrug their shoulders, and over that so such complaints come to them; and, if the charge is pressed with any force, they may appeal to Sir Rivers Wilson without much fear that he will side with his oppressed countrymen. Meanwhile, it is interesting, but perhaps not very profitable to wonder what our Government is doing in the matter.—*Saturday Review.*

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Latour Blanche	„ 30 0	--

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25

ITALIAN WINES.

From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 16 0	--
Vin Gigiolino Secco	„ 16 0	--
Barolo	„ 18 0	--
Nebiolo	„ 18 0	--
Monforte Wine	„ 20 0	--
Vin Pinot Bianco	„ 22 0	--

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALANKSQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	--
Chateau Lanitte	„ 24 0	--

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chateau La Bogoree	„ 24 0	--

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ ..	„ 28 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	--
St. Julieu	„ 26 0	--

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * brandy	Rs. 22 0	--
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spann	„ 25 0	--
Do. do. Gold Bars		
M. & Spann	„ 30 0	--
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	--
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac ***		
Very Old	„ 34 0	--

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	--
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	„ 22 0	--
Thistle Blend Whisky *	„ 22 0	--
Do. do. **	„ 25 0	--

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Rs.	6 8 Rs. 4 4
Pilsener „	6 0 „ 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) „	.. „ 4 0
Lagerbier „	5 0 „ --
Romiord Bitter Ale „	4 8 „ --
Kaiser Beer „	6 0 „ 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale „	4 8 „ 4 0

	Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer „	5 0 „ 4 8

SUNDRIES.

		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth Rs	18 0	--
Do. do. (Superior) „	27 0	--
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles „	1 4 0	--
Do. do. small do. „	8 0	--
Dc. do. Pints „	..	6 0

	Bottles.	Tins
Condensed Milk per doz. Rs.	5 8	Rs. 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 9 to 12 lbs. per lb.	0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small)	1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	1 8
Do. do. do.	0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6
do. do. do.	0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6
do. do.	0 12
Saussischen (Small Sausages)	1 8
Sellery (Celery)	0 14
Do. do.	0 10
Do. do.	0 9
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)	1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)	1 6
Rehpain (Venison Pate)	1 8

Cash Nett Cash.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 8, p. 1. Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Just unpacked another large consignment of

AYRE'S CELEBRATED BATS,

WEIGHTS, 11 ozs. to 16 ozs.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suits the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet. &c.							14 8
„ „ „ „						extra quality	20 0
„ quarter sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8
„ sheets and rollers (best quality)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0
„ „ „ (extra „)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets						...	10 8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material			...	...		Rs. 45 and	50 0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.

REGULATION SADDLES.

NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.

FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,

&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE OLDEST EUROPEAN WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty and Dues, on these* items Discount is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount otherwise are most liberal for cash.

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A1,	SOLERA.	AMOROSO.	MONTILLA.
Rs. 40 8	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 29 8	Rs. 28 8

PORT.

OLD CRUSTED.	INVALIDS.	DESSERT	SPANISH.
Rs. 38 0	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 23 0	Rs. 15 0

BURGUNDY.

CHAMBERTIN.	VOLNAY.	BEAUNE.	CHABLIS.
Rs. 34 8	Rs. 23 8	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 18 8

GERMAN WINES.

JOHANNISBERGER.	RUDESHEIMER.	SPK. HOCK.	SPK. MOSELLE
Rs. 51 0	Rs. 31 0	Rs. 45 0	Rs. 45 & 34

LIME JUICE CORDIAL 13 8, CYDER 7-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Detailed Price-Lists on application Post-Free.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, rich cut Key-patern Glassware, handsome Porcelain-ware, rich Chromos, Rink's Lamps, Book-, beautiful Table Ornaments, rich Hall Carpets, new China Matting, serviceable Tonga with a pair of fast-trotting Ponies (13-2), with Curricle, double set of brass-mounted Harness, at No. 1, Wilderness, Mount Road, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, all the above, being the property of W. W. Loch, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view this day.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, in the old "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, large pier glasses in gilt frames, musical box with drums and bells, hanging five lights keros.ne lamps, rich Brussels carpets, bracket with mirror, 4, 6, and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, rich table ornaments, almirahs with plate glass door, &c.

The property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Puul c Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Just landed ex s. s. "Barona."

1 case containing 3 sets of single harness, plated in German silver, with double buckles.

Serviceable band instruments of the King's Own, consisting of 2 basses (circular), 2 trombones slide and valve of 4, Frenchhorns, althorn, 3 cornets, trumpets, 5 B clarionets, 1 E clarionet, and other sundries.

On account of the underwriters—

Ex s. s. "Aston Hall."

181 bundles hoop-iron.

D L	—6013-16	—4	cases gold brocades, salt wr.	damaged.	
„	—1503-4	—2	„	„	„
„	—1055-56	—2	„	„	„
„	—2146	—1	„	„	„
„	—2148	—1	„	„	„
„	—2150	—1	„	„	„
„	—2155	—1	„	„	„
„	—2161	—1	„	„	„
„	—2199	—1	„	„	„
„	—2203	—1	„	„	„
M M	—2204-7	—4	„	„	„
„	—2209	—1	„	„	„

S C N—7 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs. 40 in.

7 bales grey dhoolies, 10 yards.

H S W and Co.—F. W. and Co., Bombay—1 case American Dogwood shuttles, S. W. damaged.

P H A M and Co.—	185-87	—2	cases	yellow metal sheathing.
	189	—1	do.	do.
	191	—1	do.	do.
	193	—1	do.	do.
	195	—1	do.	do.
	199	—1	do.	do.
	203-4	—2	do.	do.

On account of the concerned—

ex. s. s. Agra.

T—M N and Co.—	4	003-6	—4	cases bacon, S. W. damaged.
„	4	018-19	—2	„ „

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English brougham by Laurie and Marner (nearly new).

1 hand ome strong grey Pegu pony, quiet to ride and drive, believed to be sound.

1 handsome palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 handsome iron grey Arab horse, broken to saddle and harness, perfectly sound, height 14-3, age 4½ years.

1 handsome chestnut Arab horse, 14-2, quite to ride and drive.

1 large water spaniel.

1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey arab horse, with a strong palanquin office shigram and set of plated mounted harness.

1 pair of very handsome well matched fast trotting black Australian horses, broken.

1 powerful bay arab horse, 14½ hands high, very quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong chesnut pony, very quiet in saddle.

1 handsome well bred fast-trotting bay pony, Jumps well and quiet in saddle.

1 handsome iron grey arab horse, broken to saddle and harness, perfectly sound, height 14-3, age 5 years.

On MONDAY, the 5th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jackaria Masjid, the stock in trade of Hajee Joomas Nathoo, closing his establishment, consisting of silk, cotton, woollen and other piece-goods, table cloths, napkins, furniture cloth, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Tamarind Lane, Fort, known as the Royal Hotel Premises.

On THURSDAY, the 15th November next, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property, by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Jewanjee Guzder and Byramjee Cawasjee Blaney, the mortgagees thereof.

All that piece of land bearing No. 133 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, situated on the north side of and fronting Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the Fort Registration subdistrict in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 961 square yards and 1-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house formerly belonging to Messrs. Cooverjee Bhikhajee and Bomonjee Pestonjee, but now to their heirs, on the east by the property formerly belonging to Messrs. Dadabhai and Muncherjee Pestonjee and Sullamon Yacoob, but now to their heirs, on the south by the said Tamarind Lane, and on the west by the house formerly belonging to Messrs. Jehangir Cursetjee and Bomonjee Pestonjee, but now to their heirs—together with the messuages standing on the said land, which messuages formerly bore No. 1, but now bear No. 2 in the books of the Bombay Municipality, and are known by the name of the Royal Hotel premises, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhai Nusserwanjee and Manekjee Sorabjee, and afterwads of several other tenants, but are now vacant owing to portion thereof being destroyed by a fire which occurred there a few months ago. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the vendor's attorney, Mr. Manekwar Lukhmanjee, at his office, 35, Medows-street, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1883.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEF ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governmen Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	.. „	720
Do.	fo 6 are lights	2,000 Candles, each.	.. „	1,200
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	.. „	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	.. „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

GORGED LIVERS.

BILLOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, 8, 1, and As. 10, boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Englishman.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	„ 1 4 0
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1 0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co

NOTICES.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.

"AIDE-DE-CAMP" BINOCULAR, very powerful and clear, and extremely pleasant to use, as it causes no strain whatever upon the eyes, qualities which are invaluable in a glass to be used in the field and at sea, the bodies being covered morocco leather, the remaining parts being black Japan, in solid leather sling case, by Steward ... ... Rs. 120

ALUMINIUM BINOCULAR, 12 lenses, very powerful, bodies covered Russia leather, the remaining parts being bright Aluminium, in leather case 120

"DUKE" BINOCULAR, having a combination of 12 lenses, of the very finest quality and perfectly achromatic, pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to anything of the kind made, size closed 5¾ by 4¾, diameter of object glass 2 inches, in solid leather sling case, by J. H. Steward ... 100

NEW REGULATION BINOCULAR, very powerful and perfectly achromatic lenses, bodies covered morocco leather, the remaining parts being either bright or black Japanned Aluminium, size closed 3⅜ inches by 4⅜ inches, diameter of object glasses 1⅜ inches, weight 8 oz., in sling case, by Steward. 90

"CAMP" BINOCULAR, as supplied to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, by J. H. Steward 75

This glass is noted for possessing extreme power, with sharp definition and good light, object glasses 2 inches diameter, in solid leather sling case.

"TOURIST" FIELD GLASS, containing 6 powerful achromatic lenses, in solid leather sling case, by J. H. Steward 40

Do. do., small size, in case, by Silber and Fleming 40

THREE-POWER BINOCULAR, newly improved binocular, field, race, marine, or tourist glass, with changing eye-pieces, giving three different powers, in case, by J. H. Steward 75

"THE UNIVERSAL" THREE-CHANGE BINOCULAR, with changing eye-pieces, for theatre, field, or marine, cotaining 12 lenses, in case, 19 lines ... 50

Do. do. do. do. 21 lines ... 55

Do. do. do. do. 24 lines ... 65

Do. do. do. do. 26 lines ... 75

Do. do. inferior quality 26 lines ... 50

TELESCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, STEWARD'S BEST QUALITY, 3 feet focal length, with star finder, diameter of object glass 2⅜ inches. Pancratic day draw, rack and pinion focal adjustment, mounted on a firm solid brass pillar and claw table stand, with steadyiag arm, having rack and pinion motion for verticle adjustment, with 1 Terrestrial and 2 Celestial eye-pieces, magnifying power 60, 80, 120, the whole fitting into a handsome mahogany case, with lock and key, and large solid mahogany tripod stand, with firm and strong brass mounts to secure freedom from vibration 400

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TARGET TELESCOPE, constructed specially to show bullet marks on a target at the longest ranges, with mahogany tripod stand and board affixed for scoring paper, in case, by Steward 150

WAR OFFICE SIGNALLING TELESCOPE by Steward, very powerful and specially designed for army signalling, having sharp and clear definition, dimensions when closed 21 inches, drawn out 28 inches, diameter of object glass 2 inches 90

WAR OFFICE TELESCOPE, by Steward, very powerful and specially adapted for reconnoitering, &c., diameter of object glass 3 inches, dimensions as follows:—drawn out 28 inches, closed 14 inches, covered white pigskin and fitted with 2 leather caps to which is attached a strap, forming a light and efficient case 65

LORD BURY TELESCOPE, by Steward, 3 draw, length closed 10½ inches, drawn out 31 inches, covered white pigskin for special use in India, and fitted with 2 leather caps, to which is affixed a strap, forming a light and efficient case, weight complete 1¾ lb. ... 65

*** This Telescope will discern a flag staff at 22 miles, read the name on a light ship at 9 miles, show shot marks on a target at longest ranges.

NAVAL TELESCOPE, 1 draw inches length 23 inches drawn out, 19 inches closed, and covered white pigskin and full code of signals on the body, fitted with 2 leather-caps and strap, formimg a case, by Ross, the leather parts being slightly soiled, reduced to ... 60

SUNDIALS.

UNIVERSAL JOINT SUNDIAL and COMPASS, 2 inch, complete with instructions, in morocco case, by Elliott, *as illustrated* ... 45

DITTO 2½ inch, with 2 spirit levels to compass 50

DITTO 3 inch 60

THACKER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS IN ORDINARY TO

HIS HIGHNESS

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER KEYLESS FULL JEWELLED WATCH, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front.....Rs. 25 each

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Forwarded free of package and postage to any part of India per Value Payable System

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.

WATCHMAKERS, &C.,

BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET. **BOMBAY.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GOODALL's HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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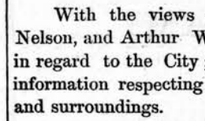

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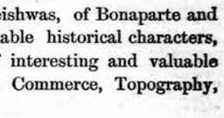

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE 'GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB Dec^r 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term supply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India
Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton; Whiskey Merchants, London

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ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

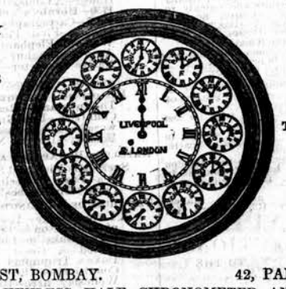
(*RAJABAI*) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY,

&c., &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

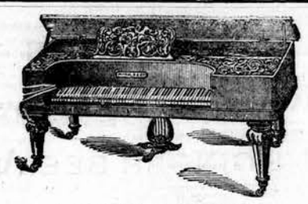
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.



S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

"SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND FULL COMPASS PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany	Rs.	1,750
Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany	,,	850
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ebonized Ditto	,,	900
Ditto COTTAGE PAINOFORTE, Black and Gold	,,	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood.	,,	650
Ditto Ditto COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 500 and	,,	
Ditto Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Extra Compass, 7¼ Octave, Overstrung in Solid Ebonized Case	,,	900
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Solid Rosewood	,,	750
LIPP GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Rs. 650 and	,,	750

"BIJOU" OR TRAVELLING PIANO. This is a Cottage Piano with a Compass of Five Octaves, the case is of solid wood, and it has an entire Iron Frame cast in one piece. The above has been specially constructed for district use. Size 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. Weight 160 lb. Price... ,, 300

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.

Full particulars on application.

Piano tuned and repaired; reduced rates for twelve and six months' Contract.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 100 to ,, 800

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (See Lancet, January 6, 1883.)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.
& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes. Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

EAU DE SUEZ
COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 233, Oxford Street, London."

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout,)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, October 13, 1883.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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